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## news

## Kate Winslet senses another film triumph

David Lister  
Arts News Editor

The star of *Michael Collins*, the controversial film about the murdered IRA hero, took one of the top prizes at a film-awards ceremony last night.

Liam Neeson was voted best actor by the jury of film critics at the Evening Standard Film Awards.

The award of best actress went to Kate Winslet, enjoying remarkable success for an actress who is still only 21.

The awards celebrate British film-making, and this year there was considerable diversity to celebrate, with award-winners including films of Shakespeare, Jane Austen and Thomas Hardy, tales of underclass junkies and an IRA leader, and a star of the Carry On movies. Liam Neeson received his award from the American actress Jessica Lange. The Neil Jordan film, a joint UK/US production, opened last year to controversy, with claims that it had glamorised the life and career of Collins.

The award for best film went to *Richard III*, which featured Sir Ian McKellen's interpretation of the king as a neo-fascist. Tony Burrough, production designer on the film, won best technical achievement award.

The rise to stardom of Kate Winslet, unknown 18 months ago, continues.

Winslet, who was nominated for an Oscar last year for *Sense and Sensibility*, won best actress last night for her performances in both *Sense and Sensibility* and *Jude*, the latter an adaptation of Thomas Hardy's *Jude the Obscure*.

She is currently starring as Ophelia in the Kenneth Branagh film of *Hamlet*. Emma Thompson, who adapted *Sense and Sensibility* (as well as acting in it), shared best screenplay award with John



Emma Thompson (left) in *Sense and Sensibility* with Kate Winslet, who was voted best actress for her roles in the Austen adaptation and in *Jude*

Hodge for *Trainspotting*, the film of Irvine Welsh's story of Edinburgh low life.

Mark Herman, writer and director of *Brassed Off*, a film about a colliery band at a pit earmarked for closure, won the Peter Sellers comedy award, and

Emily Watson was judged best newcomer for *Breaking The Waves*, an epic love story between a Calvinist girl from a small Scottish community and an oil-rig worker.

The jury of British film critics somewhat perversely ig-

nored one of the great British successes of the year, Mike Leigh's *Secrets and Lies*, the poignant and comic tale of an adopted black girl who traces her natural mother and finds she is white. This film won top prize at the Cannes Film Festival last year.

It is not the first time that the judges for this award have made an odd decision.

A few years ago they ignored Neil Jordan's *The Crying Game*, which won an Oscar. But one of the biggest cheers

of the night was for Leslie Phillips, when the veteran actor and a star of the Carry On films received the special achievement award. It was presented to him by Joan Plowright, the actress and widow of Lord Olivier.

## British industry cold shoulders Greenwich millennium plans

Christian Wolmar and  
Sam Coates

Ministers have agreed to hire a private company at a cost of up to £15m, to raise money for the Millennium Exhibition which, according to a survey by *The Independent*, is failing to attract interest from major British companies.

IMG, which raises sponsorship money for the Olympics, has been hired to bring in the £15m needed to ensure the future of the scheme.

While IMG's expertise is seen as essential, it comes at a high price. Colin Twiddy, director general of the Association of Business Sponsorship of the Arts said: "IMG is absolutely essential. Without them, Millennium Central would not have a cat in hell's chance of getting the money. With them, they've got a good chance, but it will be very expensive. Normally, they charge between 5 and 10 per cent (£7.5m to £15m) but possibly as Millennium Central is government backed, they might get it cheaper."

A survey conducted by *The Independent* found that of 40 of Britain's largest companies,

only 11 said that they would definitely be supporting the Greenwich Millennium project. Just under half of those which replied said they had no plans to contribute to the Government's millennium plans. The remainder said they were still in discussions as to whether to support the scheme.

The Exhibition organisers, Millennium Central, now headed by Jenny Page, formerly the chief executive of the Millennium Commission, have turned to IMG to raise the money.

According to insiders, the past year's attempt at raising the private money has been a disaster. First, there was Michael Heseltine's attempt to lure huge companies into giving money, and then there were three months of political uncertainty.

One source said: "We have a lot of catching up to do. Many companies were put off by the doubts over the scheme, but we remain hopeful. Even when things were at their worst, we had Japanese companies ringing up and saying they were interested in putting in money."

Some of the biggest British companies have rejected the project altogether. A

spokesman for the Royal & Sun Alliance Insurance Group, which will not be supporting the scheme in any way, said: "It is not the most effective way for us to talk to our customers. Mining company RTZ said 'we have a firm policy on what we spend money on in that sort of area: we aim to set up long term partnerships in education, environment and world affairs'."

Others, such as Guinness and Standard Chartered, said that most of their business is conducted overseas and it is inappropriate to support events solely in Britain.

Even many of those companies supporting the project, will be making only small donations. For example, Michael Heseltine announced in July of last year that top city institutions, such as Barclays, Lloyds, Midland and NatWest would be joining the City of London Corporation in supporting the Millennium. In fact they have jointly agreed to sponsor a pavilion in one of the 12 "time zones" under the new Greenwich dome. The pavilion will cost around £12m, half of which is being paid for by the City of London, leaving about a dozen banks and city institutions contributing a total of just

£6m towards the government's scheme. Similarly, a spokesman for the Woolwich building society, which is committed in principle to giving some money to the exhibition, said "our contribution will be very small".

Further bad news for the organisers came from British Telecom. While the company is planning to make one of the most substantial contributions, thought to be approaching £12m, it has asked that none goes toward the Greenwich dome or any other London project. A spokesman for the company said: "our interest is very specifically with the broader national celebrations".

Several other companies, especially those based outside the capital, have refused to support the London project, instead opting to give money towards regional projects. Railtrack has donated £4m towards the Hungerford Bridge project, and Severn Trent Water will be donating money towards projects in Birmingham.

IMG is likely to focus on the very high multinationals, rather than these reluctant British companies. Mr Twiddy said: "You really need some big players. It's a lot of money."

## Calls for fresh Bloody Sunday inquiry grow

James Cusick

There is mounting pressure on the Government to reinvestigate the Bloody Sunday shootings in Londonderry 25 years ago.

As an anniversary march of 20,000 people took place in the town where 14 people from the nationalist community were shot dead by British soldiers, John Hume, the Social Democratic and Labour Party leader, claimed that the Prime Minister John Major, had accepted those who died were innocent victims and had not been carrying weapons or bombs.

Mr Hume, along with the Irish Prime Minister, John Bruton, and Sinn Féin, effectively formed a unified front to force Mr Major into setting up an independent inquiry into the killings.

The earlier inquiry by Lord Chief Justice Widgery - which accepted that the Parachute Regiment soldiers had acted lawfully when they were called to an anti-interment demonstration in Derry - is increasingly seen as being deficient.

With the emergence of new evidence, claiming that there were other soldiers involved and that the nationalist crowd had been fired on from above as well as from the paratroopers on the ground, a full-scale interna-

tional investigation, along the lines of the Mitchell Commission, may be considered.

Before the anniversary march, which attracted the largest crowd ever to commemorate the deaths, Mr Hume made an impassioned plea for peace. He said the abandonment of violence was the best tribute that could be paid to the 14 victims. Mr Hume is co-ordinating new evidence to present to the Government and said he was hopeful there would be a fresh inquiry soon.

Michael McLaughlin, a senior Sinn Féin member, called for "the truth about Bloody Sunday" to be brought out in the open.

The marchers included relatives of the men who died. The route followed that of the 1972 demonstration from the Creggan Estate to Free Derry Corner.

Michael McKinney, whose brother was one of those shot dead by the paratroopers, said the outcry over Bloody Sunday would not go away. "Sir Patrick Mayhew [the Secretary of State for Northern Ireland] can keep his head in the sand for as long as he wants, but when he gets up again, the relatives of Bloody Sunday will still be here to spoil his day."

## significant shorts

## Two men held after £4m heroin haul

Two men are due to appear in court today after customs and police officers said they had seized heroin worth £4m in a combined operation.

Sarwan Gill Singh, 61, of Leeds, West Yorkshire, and Gurcharan Singh, 46, also of Leeds, were yesterday charged with being knowingly concerned with the import of 20kg of the drug. The two men, who are not related, will face magistrates at Leeds. Sarwan Singh's wife, Baljita, was released on police bail.

Police said yesterday that they were arrested last Friday after a six-week operation in Leeds.

## Not a penny of their own

The number of unemployed 16- and 17-year-olds without any income has increased by 24,000 over the past year, a report showed yesterday.

Those out of work and receiving no benefit has reached 160,500, according to an analysis of government figures by the Unemployment Unit and Youthaid. The figures, for the three months to November 1996, mean that 89 per cent of all unemployed 16- and 17-year-olds have no form of income, said the report.

The total number of 16- and 17-year-olds without a job was 181,000, the highest figure ever recorded for an autumn quarter.

## Hotel grades made easy

The English Tourist Board yesterday announced the adoption of a single five-star ratings system for hotels in a move aimed at ending years of confusion over the quality of rooms and services. The system, using the internationally recognised five stars, will cover all hotels with a similar scheme for bed-and-breakfasts, guesthouses, farmhouses and inns. It takes into account the quality of accommodation, yet emphasises the facilities provided, offering a single integrated star rating.

The Wales Tourist Board is expected to adopt a similar system, but the Scottish Tourist Board is continuing with its own scheme, which already covers four-fifths of hotels north of the border, stresses quality over facilities such as room service and whether rooms have televisions.

The English scheme was agreed with the Automobile Association and the Royal Automobile Club, which have been running rival ratings schemes offering different types of gradings based on varying criteria. Details of the new gradings still have to be worked out, but the ETB has already pencilled in 2000 for its launch.

## Belfast murder charge

A 29-year-old man has been charged with the murder of a man found beaten to death in an alleyway in east Belfast. The accused from the Cregagh area of east Belfast is due before Belfast magistrates today, the Royal Ulster Constabulary said.

Gary McKimm, 33, of Castlereagh Parade, was found with severe head and body injuries in an alleyway off the Cregagh Road last Friday.

## Caver seriously injured

A seriously injured man was airlifted to hospital after plunging 90ft in a moorland cave yesterday.

The 37-year-old was exploring Ireby Fell Cavern in Lancashire but near Ingletown, North Yorkshire, when he fell.

Emergency first aid was given to him by members of the Bolton Cave Rescue organisation before they hoisted him to the surface. A helicopter from RAF Leconfield then carried him to the Royal Preston Hospital where his condition was described as "quite serious".

## Appetite whetter

The River Thames will acquire its largest restaurant boat when *The Silver Sturgeon*, a multi-million pound vessel, is launched next April.

The 1,000-tonne, 200ft long luxury boat will cruise through London offering facilities for up to 400 passengers. It is being built at George Prior Engineering at Lowestoft in Suffolk and will be launched in Docklands in east London. With three air-conditioned bars, two restaurants, two dance floors, a wine cellar, and extensive promenade decks, the new vessel will be the flagship of the Woods River Cruises' fleet. "I want to introduce a new era of cruising on the Thames," said the company's managing director, Alan Woods. The company already operates three river boats - *The Silver Bonito*, *The Silver Dolphin* and *The Silver Barracuda*.

## Mothers' dilemma

The children of women who work full time are twice as likely to fail their GCSEs as those whose mothers spend more time at home, according to new research.

The findings are featured on BBC's edition of *Panorama* tonight, which claims the number of women in Britain in full-time employment has risen by 66 per cent since 1984. Professor Margaret O'Brien, who carried out the research with a team from North London University, said they found 11 per cent of children whose mothers worked part time left school with no GCSEs. That more than doubled among children whose mothers worked full time to 25 per cent. While 49 per cent of children with mothers working part-time passed five or more exams, only 33 per cent of children of full-time working mothers scored as many passes. All 600 of the families in the study had fathers in full-time work. Professor O'Brien said the findings were "disturbing" and flouted the research team's expectation that children with two working parents would have better opportunities.

## £22.6m lottery jackpot

Nine tickets shared last Saturday's £22.6m National Lottery jackpot, each getting £2,512,517. The winning numbers were 12, 48, 36, 20, 28, 16. The bonus ball was 34.



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## Creator of 'Archers' dies

Louise Jury

Godfrey Bassey, who created BBC radio's longest-running series, *The Archers*, died yesterday. He was 92.

Vanessa Whitburn, the current editor, said he had created a programme that became a national institution. "Millions of listeners are hugely indebted to him for the pleasure it has given them over the last 46 years," Mr Bassey devised the series in 1950, when the idea was to create a "sort of country Dick Barton [the detective series] without the violence" (telling the daily events of farming folk).

He had already worked as an outside broadcaster producing a weekly farming magazine, and each episode of the new show was to be full of hints for farmers faced with modernisation after World War Two in a classic BBC combination of informing and entertaining. All the



Bassey: Record-breaking

original actors were amateurs and had day jobs because the budget was so small.

Mr Bassey said last year that he had been "amazed and delighted" at the show's success.

He died after a short stay in the Princess of Wales Community Hospital in Bromsgrove, Worcestershire.

## Labour could enter the single currency by 2002, Cook says

Colin Brown  
Chief Political Correspondent

The strongest hint so far that a Labour government could give the go-ahead to Britain's entry into a single European currency within the lifetime of the next Parliament yesterday came from Robin Cook, one of the leading sceptics in the Shadow Cabinet.

The Shadow Foreign Secretary's remarks, raising the prospect of Britain's possible entry by 2002, were privately welcomed by those close to Gordon Brown, the Shadow Chancellor, and will put pressure on the Government to use Europe as an election issue, in spite of the open divisions in its ranks.

The chances of a single currency happening by 1999 were "50-50", Mr Cook said on LWT's *Dimbleby* programme. "I think in the short run you can

certainly hold the position of being outside of the single currency and after all probably half of the countries of the European Union are going to be outside any first wave, even if that wave does start in 1999 which is doubtful."

In the long run, if we are outside a single currency, people in Tokyo, people in Dallas making inward investment decisions are more likely to look at the inner core within the currency rather than those outside and that was what Toyota was warning about this week."

Pressed on what he meant by the "long run", he added: "I said if it goes ahead and if it succeeds, in other words if it is stable then you cannot stay out."

Asked how long would it take to make that judgement, Mr Cook went on: "I think that is a period which you don't have to prescribe in advance but there is one milestone along the

way, which is 2002 when you enter the retail phase. I think it would take a very sober and serious calculation to stay out beyond 2002."

He coupled his remarks on the single currency with the prospect of a Labour government using a more positive approach to Europe to slow the pace of political integration.

"What is required if you want to provide any different kind of vision for the future of Europe is for Britain to be taken seriously as a full player and possibly someone who could possibly articulate and lead the other member states," he said.

"France and Germany are not the only country in the European Union. If there are proposals which are emerging from France and Germany which are unacceptable or damaging to the people of Britain - we have yet to see what those might be - there is not a nec-

essary majority for them of France and Germany alone."

John Major, who is due to set out the Government's opposition to the European Social Chapter tomorrow in a keynote speech in Belgium, is being pressed by the party's campaign advisers to fight the election on Europe, in spite of reservations by party leaders, who fear it would backfire on the Tories.

It could give Labour some difficulties today with the start of the Wirral South by-election campaign, although the splits in the Tory party resurfaced as Sir George Garton, the leading Euro-sceptic Tory MP who was deselected from his seat in Reigate, announced he would fight for reinstatement. Sir George, who is threatening legal action, denied he would stand as an independent, saying he expected to be "the official Conservative candidate".



# 'Intelligent food' about to hit the menu

US company launching products that target specific health complaints. Louise Jury reports

Sensible eating can alleviate common complaints which often need a visit to the doctor and it may soon be possible to buy specially prepared food which "cure" high blood pressure.

A guide published today by the Women's Nutritional Advisory Service (WNAS) claims its programme of healthy eating could alleviate a wide range of problems, while "intelligent food" is the alternative solution from Campbell Soup in America. A range of frozen meals delivered to customers' homes and designed to fulfil all the major health guidelines on fat, fibre and nutrient levels are the

latest products in what have become known as "nutraceuticals". They are marketed in the US as a food "cure" for conditions such as high blood pressure where diet is a factor.

And the range is likely to be introduced in Britain, although the claims will have to be modified under the UK's strict medical licensing laws. In the meantime, the WNAS more modestly aims to tackle 120 common conditions, including migraines, period pains and fa-

tigue, through its own food programme, while blaming GPs for providing women with inadequate dietary information. A spokeswoman said nine in 10 family doctors had little nutritional knowledge because fewer than four hours of lectures were devoted to diet during training. They were woefully ignorant about the value of healthy eating.

"It is therefore not surprising that women are often fobbed off with inadequate treatment, or worse still, labelled as psychi-

atrically unwell," she said. "The result is that for many women, the appalling quality of their health severely disrupts their enjoyment of life, and indeed their ability to cope with every day commitments."

Doctors defended themselves against the claim yesterday. Dr Brian Goss, a member of the British Medical Association's GPs' committee, said GPs had to cover a huge amount during training, but dietary advice was always available to the GP and to the patient if

necessary from qualified dietitians. He added: "There's not much that is solely dietary. There may be a whole host of other factors. It depends on the condition."

Dr Marian Latchman, a family doctor in Suffolk with four children, said it was unfair to blame GPs. "One of the things that has made me most dependent in more than 15 years as a GP has been that however you dress up advice to alter diet and move away from junk, it's usually totally ineffectual."

When you give out dietary advice, eyes go into glazed mode," she said. She could not bear to go to the supermarket between October and January because of the piles of chocolate and cakes which she knew her patients were buying and consuming.

"Whatever I do in my own little way, I cannot match what is going on in the supermarket. I cannot change dietary patterns at all and it is a sad day for GPs when yet another group of people turn and round and knock

us." Women were no worse than men, and there was some evidence that they were better, but many used food as a crutch, she said.

Lucy Daniels, a state registered dietitian, said it was true that sometimes a nutritional answer to a medical problem was not in the forefront of GPs' minds. "But I would be the first to say that nutrition can't solve everything. People shouldn't be afraid to see their doctor."

Neutraceuticals, where specific ingredients are added to

foods to produce specific physiological benefits, aim at enabling people to eat themselves well. The supermarket chain Tesco was among those who two years ago began to introduce products such as margarine with fish oil that reduces blood fat levels.

Although dietitians argue a balanced diet should provide all the nutrients required, many are impressed by some of the results of the neutraceuticals.

But Mrs Daniels said that sometimes they were more expensive than normally available foodstuffs and contained more additives.



'Uncomfortable': Labour spokeswoman Margaret Beckett at Notre Dame high school in Norwich

## It was good enough for Prescott and Beckett. It was compulsory for Blair. So Labour in power will bring it back: school uniform

Clare Garner

David Blunkett could not stand his cap, Margaret Beckett did not really care for the colours, and Clare Short did not go a bundle on her boater.

For John Prescott, the party's deputy leader, life at Ellesmere Port secondary modern meant smart uniforms, while in the rather more refined surroundings of Fettes College, Edinburgh where his leader, Tony Blair, was educated, there was never been any question that uniforms were *de rigueur*.

But the Labour front-benchers all agree that, whatever their own experiences, uniforms are just the thing for today's children. The Shadow Cabinet is keen to replace designer labels in the classroom with something more akin to school badges. Compulsory uniforms have been in decline since the Sixties, and the classroom, they say, is in danger of becoming a fashion parade.

Mr Blunkett, Labour's education spokesman, announced yesterday that the party was considering reintroducing school uniforms into state schools as part of its drive for greater parental power in education.

No sooner had he outlined his vision for colour co-ordinated classrooms, than a Conservative MP accused him of "gross hypocrisy". Graham Riddick, MP for Colne Valley and a member of the Commons education and employment committee, pointed out that in 1981 Mr Blunkett, as leader of Sheffield City Council, backed a motion preventing schools insisting on uniforms for pupils.

"He did one thing while in



John Prescott (left) in uniform at the age of seven; Right, a young Tony Blair at Fettes College, Edinburgh



designer clothes which they were all in before. They want the actual brand-name stuff, so they get the label on it... It's really a rip-off. Obviously they are still into it for weekend and evening wear, but that doesn't put the same strain on."

Margaret Beckett, Labour's trade and industry spokeswoman, recalled her uniform at Notre Dame high school in Norwich with little relish. "It was uncomfortable and expensive," she said. "Like most kids, I didn't care for it very much. Uniforms always feel misshapen, don't they?"

But it need not be like that, Mrs Beckett felt sure. "I'm sure you can get good and modern school uniform that isn't any of those things."

Clare Short, spokeswoman on overseas development, wore a navy-blue school blazer with the school's motto, "The pen is mightier than the sword," and a matching pinafore dress. The image of St Paul's Grammar School for Girls in Birmingham lives on. "I see my former self walking about the town," Ms Short said.

Like her Shadow Cabinet colleagues, Ms Short expressed disbelief at the quirky rules which governed her school wardrobe. "At 16 you were so grown-up you couldn't fit your body into a pinafore. You could wear a skirt. In fact, you had to wear a skirt, and then you could wear nylon."

She is in favour of a reintroduction of uniforms, not least for the children's sake, saying: "There is so much pressure to grow up and the sexualisation of youngsters is so great that if schools are able to be a bit of a haven from that, that's a good thing."

## The lunch at No 10 and England's final indignity

Clive White

An invitation to lunch with the Prime Minister at Downing Street next week was behind the hurried announcement on Friday night by Uefa, European football's governing body, that it was backing Germany rather than England in their bid to stage the 2006 World Cup finals.

The subject of World Cup candidature was not even on the original agenda at last week's Uefa meeting in Lisbon. But it was suggested by those due to attend the lunch on Wednesday week - when England meet Italy in a crucial World Cup tie - that it might save some embarrassment to know beforehand what Uefa's stance was.

Only then did it emerge that Uefa had promised some two years ago to back Germany's bid. Hence the Friday night fax to the Football Association's headquarters at Lancaster Gate.

The machinations of last week's meeting were revealed yesterday by one of its observers, David Will, Scotland's Fifa vice-president, who said: "There was certainly no underhand dealing. A number of members had received an invitation to meet Mr Major and wanted to discuss the World Cup bid, so it was added to the agenda."

"Now England have joined the race but Uefa feels that hav-



Success story: England's staging of Euro 96 last summer has encouraged a bid for the 2006 World Cup finals

ing said that to Germany it is committed."

However, the FA, encouraged by their success in staging the European championships last summer, is determined to press on with their £10m bid in the hope that Fifa, the world governing body, will consider both bids. Uefa's general secretary, Gerhard Aigner, one of two Germans on the executive committee in Lisbon, said that the association would like to see the rules changed so that only one bid from each continent was permissible.

Prominent Fifa representatives will be among those invited to next week's lunch, when

the home bid will be officially launched. It promises to be even more lively than the evening's match at Wembley.

While the tabloids, inevitably, are turning it into an England-Germany confrontation, the dispute is really with Uefa. An election may be imminent but the major parties are united in their desire to bring the World Cup back to England for the first time since 1966 when England beat Germany in the final.

"No other country," said John Major, "can put together the combination of historic links and technical and sporting prowess which the FA brings to its application." The Labour

leader Tony Blair described Uefa's solidarity with the Germans as "a cosy little stitch-up".

Lennart Johansson, the Uefa president, said that the FA should have been aware that Uefa was recommending Germany's bid. "They say they didn't know anything, but if that's the case there must have been a terrible breakdown in communications," he said.

However, Sir Bert Millichamp, the former FA chairman and another observer in Lisbon, was adamant that "no decision was ever minuted".

A Uefa delegation will be sent to London this week to "clarify" the situation. What the FA would like clarified, said David Davies, its director of public affairs, was when and where approval of the German bid was officially given. "Such a decision would have been an important matter," he said. "We believe democracy matters. Two years ago it's entirely true there was just one European bid, but now we have a bid and there may also be others."

"This is a decision that doesn't have to be made until 2000, so why is one bid not being properly heard?"

"We will be very interested in hearing the answer to this question from the Uefa representatives. But this is a decision for Fifa."

Political footballs, Glenn Moore, Sports Section, page 7

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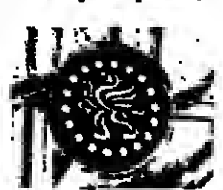
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## news

# Friends oppose plans to blot Wordsworth landscape

An inquiry will rule on moves to turn the Lake District into a 'windpower capital'. **Stephen Goodwin** reports

A ridge of hills on the edge of the Lake District National Park could become the windpower capital of England, a public inquiry will be told this week.

Landscape conservationists deplore the prospect, but National Wind Power, the company with the biggest stake on high ground of the Furness peninsula, claims that 82 per cent of the public is behind its "clean energy" proposals.

Standing proud in the face of the westerlies that rush in over the Irish Sea, the Kirkby Moor ridge is ideally situated for wind turbines. National Wind Power already has 12 three-bladed turbines on the moor, generating enough electricity for about 4,000 homes and preventing the release of about 12,000 tonnes of global-warm-



Restricted view: Conservationists fear the landscape on the edge of the Lake District National Park could be dotted with windmills if plans to extend a wind farm are approved. Photograph: John Voss

ing carbon dioxide each year. Another firm has five turbines on nearby Harlock Hill.

National Wind Power wants to extend its farm by erecting 14 turbines on Gunson Height.

The new turbines would be 177ft high and generate enough electricity for 7,000 homes.

But the expansion, like the initial development, is opposed by Cumbria county and South

Lakeland councils, the National Park and by the Friends of the Lake District. All maintain that the turbines will be in "harsh conflict" with a landscape that is a natural continuation of the

hills of the National Park. A public inquiry is due to open tomorrow into an appeal by National Wind Power against South Lake District Council's refusal to grant planning per-

mission for the extension. The inquiry at Ulverston is expected to last 12 days.

But the Friends fear a re-run of an earlier inquiry when an inspector appointed by the

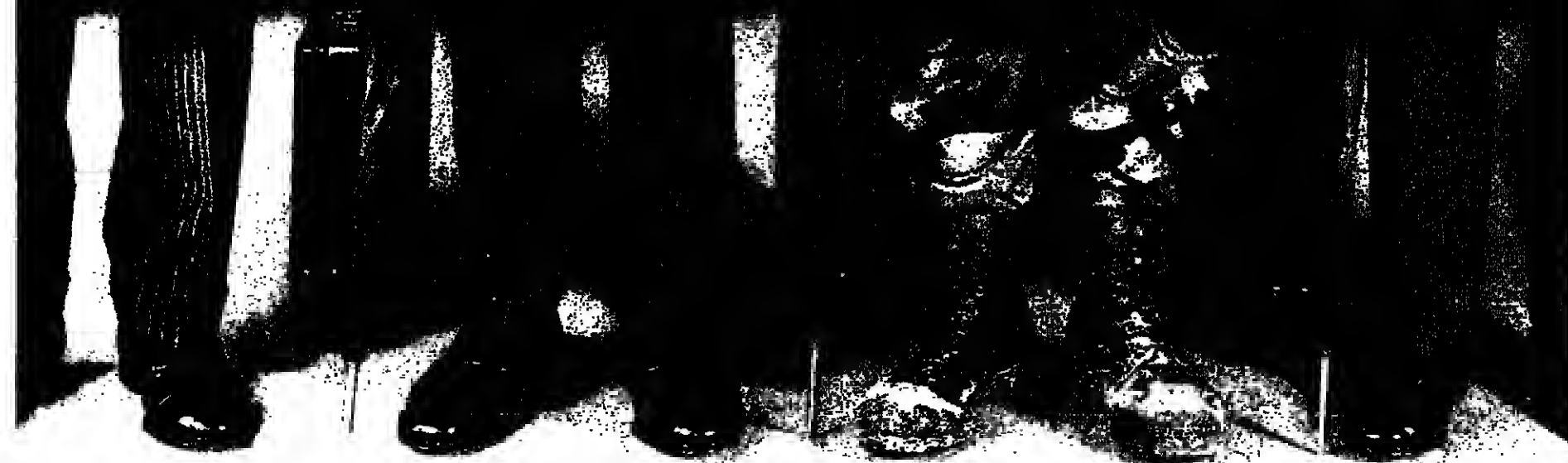
Department of the Environment found against the initial Kirkby Moor wind farm only to be overruled by the then Secretary of State, Michael Heseltine. With developments on

two other sites in the pipeline, Ian Brodie, secretary of the Friends, said it looked as if companies were "intent on turning the Furness peninsula into the wind farm capital of England".

The existing turbines can be seen from Conistone Water, which lies 10 miles away and is a popular tourist spot in the National Park. However, developments on the ridge will be most noticeable from Black Combe, its 2,000ft neighbour and a favourite of the poet William Wordsworth, who praised the "terraqueous spectacle" unveiled from the summit. But in future the view to the east could well be of a ridge forested by an almost continuous line of futuristic windmills.

Wind farms present an ethical dilemma for environmentalists. While they are highly visible, they are the greenest form of electricity generation. And despite voluble opposition the public has consistently backed them. In a survey conducted for National Wind Power five months after the Kirkby Moor turbines began operating, only 10 per cent of local people expressed opposition.

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Issued by the National Employers' Liaison Committee on behalf of the Territorial Army and the Volunteer Reserves of the Royal Navy, the Royal Marines and the Royal Air Force.

## Medical alert over police armour

**Jason Bennetto and  
David Garfinkel**

A police inquiry has been launched into the possible harmful side effects of body armour after several women officers reported injury and pain to their breasts.

At least five women in two forces - Greater Manchester and West Yorkshire - have complained of trauma to their breasts after wearing the bullet- and knife-proof vests under their uniforms. Doctors believe the vests may have caused a condition called peri ductal mastitis, which caused inflammation to the breast tissue and can lead to abscesses and surgery. However, medical experts have stressed the problem is not linked to any form of breast cancer.

Police forces throughout the country have started to issue protective vests to all their officers and there is concern that the small number of complaints about breast injury may be the tip of the iceberg. Forces are also desperate to ensure nothing hampers the growing availability of body armour which follows years of lobbying for greater protection.

The Police Federation, the association which represents the vast majority of the 126,000 officers in England and Wales, has set up an inquiry into the possible side effects of the vests and is seeking help in the United States, where body armour has been worn for a long time.

In Greater Manchester, where about 700 women police officers have worn lightweight bullet proof vests since the summer, at least three have reported problems. They complained of soreness and a hardening of the breast area. A doctor has diagnosed "mechanical mastitis" for at least one officer, according to Sergeant Mike Huby, chairman of Greater Manchester Police Federation.

Sgt Huby said: "I under-

stand that the women are being treated by the force doctor and are not currently wearing the vest. The federation are concerned that a piece of equipment that is there to protect an officer... may be causing injury."

In West Yorkshire there are about 4,700 vests. The force's medical officer Dr Chris Shion said: "It is simply a matter that the commonly available armour is for hokes and is not designed to go around a woman's figure. It has caused soreness of the hips and the breasts to be squeezed."

Other forces to routinely issue vests include Northumbria, while the Metropolitan Police and Merseyside are about to equip all their officers.

Professor Robert Mansel, professor of surgery at the University of Wales in Cardiff, the condition is sometimes known as "jogger's nipple", which runners can experience.

Professor Mansel said: "If body armour was tightly fitting against a woman's body it could have the same effect."

A spokeswoman for the Police Federation said: "We are checking both nationally and internationally... but it must be stressed that there is no evidence to connect breast cancer with... protective vests."



Risky business: An officer wearing one of the vests

## Aircraft manuals often ambiguous

Ambiguous instruction manuals are not confined to videos and hi-fis - they also plague commercial aircraft, it was claimed today. As a result planes are not as well maintained or safe as they could be, say researchers.

Part of the problem is that aircraft manuals, which are all in English, have to be understood by people from many different countries.

In one case an instruction read: "Remove the bolt. If it is worn, replace it". A technician who did not have English as a first language put the worn bolt back after examining it. On another occasion, a confusingly laid out table led to the wrong kind of oil being used.

A system of "controlled languages" has been introduced

setting out rules of vocabulary and grammar designed to make the manuals easier to understand internationally.

But there are doubts about how effective it is and suggestions that sometimes it can create even more ambiguity.

A team at the Human Communication Research Centre in Edinburgh is now developing ways to test how well the manuals are understood and see how they can be improved.

Professor Keith Stenning, the centre's director, said: "There are lots of well documented cases of major safety hazards caused by the documentation rather than the system... the documentation is as much a part of the system that needs to be tested for safety as the aircraft itself."

Action  
for  
children

Children  
in  
need

Children  
in  
need

Children  
in  
need

Children  
in  
need



**HUNGRY  
AND HOMELESS  
Please help**



## news

# It was just a delivery job. Now the lorry driver faces years in jail without a trial

Jojo Moyes

James Dormer left home last December to drive to Greece, as he had on numerous occasions. With him, and his consignment of Dr Martens boots, was his girlfriend, Jacqui. She liked to go with him to make sure he ate properly and to keep him company.

The took their cab, which they had bought with help from Jacqui's elderly mother when she remortgaged her house. The trucking provided an income for all of them, and covered the mortgage payments. See you before Christmas, he told his daughter, before they left.

Now, six weeks later, James Dormer, 46, and Jacqui Rose, 50, are languishing in separate prisons in Greece, accused of what the Greek authorities have classified as "grand theft". They are unlikely to receive a trial date before September. The truck is in Athens, impounded by the Greek authorities.

Back in Hackney, north London, Cheryl, Mr Dormer's 23-year-old daughter, is trying to work out how to tell Jacqui's elderly mother that, in the absence of any income, she may well lose the house where she has lived since she was 30.

"Dad was going to pick the trailer up from Dover and drive over to Greece. I was expecting them home any day," Cheryl said. "Then just before Christmas I received a call from him to say they'd been arrested. My dad was crying, he was really emotional."

According to the British Embassy in Athens, Mr Dormer was arrested when he came to deliver his third consignment of the boots and a large number of them were discovered to be missing. The value of the goods, put at £40,000, means that bail is unlikely.

According to Cheryl, who recently sent her father £600 to enable him to make the telephone calls from his prison on an island off the mainland, both are distraught. "The last time he saw Jacqui she had dirt on her face and was handcuffed and being led off. He hasn't been able to change his clothes. All their stuff is in the

lorry, which has been impounded," she said. "He's just cracking up. He's worried about Jacqui. He's not eating properly. It's difficult to cope with that sort of thing

when you're their age," she added. Mr Dormer and Ms Rose say they are innocent. They believe the consignment must have been stolen from Dover, before

they picked it up. Their representative in Britain, Stephen Jakobi of Fair Trials Abroad, wonders why someone would attempt to deliver a load they had allegedly stolen.

He says there would be a simple way of checking whether they had "offloaded" some on the way: the lorry would have stopped at weigh-stations along their European route. However, collection of evidence between EU countries could take years. "The problem is not a straightforward one because of the need for international evidence as to the possibility of the goods having been missing at an earlier stage," Mr Jakobi said.

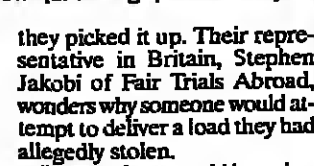
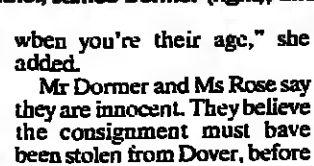
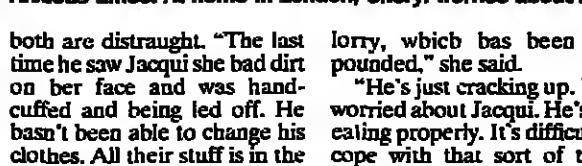
Work will presumably have to be done in Greece, Italy, France and England and they will need separate requests to separate ministries of justice via the Greek Ministry of Justice. Our record for this kind of thing is two and a half years.

Official requests from courts for evidence from other countries within the European Union take often unacceptable lengths of time or are ignored. Mr Jakobi points to a "chorus" of complaints from French lawyers and judges about the way official requests from their courts appear to be ignored or delayed. Often this leads to the accused spending "unacceptable" lengths of time in remand.

A previous client, grandmother Josephine Conn, spent two years on remand in France on soft-drugs charges, much of it awaiting replies from Spanish authorities to a request from the French court for assistance in the investigation. A spokesman for the British Embassy in Athens, which is monitoring the couple, said the case was an unusual one. She said that the lawyer for Ms Rose, who was originally charged with complicity, was going to make an application for her to be released on bail, but it was unlikely that she would be returning to Britain.

"As well as finding the money, the problem is whether she would be allowed to leave the country, and if not, how she would support herself until the trial," she said. Last year the Home Office handled 2,540 requests for evidence from countries within the EU, and 3,707 worldwide. A spokesman said that while some could take a couple of weeks to process, others could take many months.

Anxious times: At home in London, Cheryl worries about her father, James Dormer (right), and Jacqui Rose (left). Photograph: Edward Sykes



## News Release

3 February 1997

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## Bouncers 'beat up' Boy George

Boy George yesterday said he was beaten up by bouncers at the nightclub where he works as a DJ.

The former Culture Club pop star says he will never again work for the Ministry of Sound one of London's leading dance venues. He was due to begin work on an album, *Dance Nation 3*, for the club yesterday, but said the session, or any other, will never take place after the alleged attack at the south-east London nightclub.

Trouble flared when Boy George used his VIP pass to allow him to bypass the queue waiting to go inside the club for an Elvis Presley theme night. He said two doormen refused to let his female companion, called Amanda, accompany him inside.

"I said 'What's this, Islam?' - we're special guests" and they grabbed me by the throat and dragged me out into the street. They kicked me and punched me and broke my fingernails. They actually beat me up under the poster advertising an album I have done for them.

"As far as I'm concerned my relationship with the Ministry of



Boy George: 'I am finished with the Ministry of Sound'

Sound is now over. We're through."

Mark Rodell, managing director of the Ministry of Sound, later confirmed an incident involving Boy George had taken place. Mr Rodell added that the doormen would all have recognised Boy George and known he worked at the club.

Boy George along with the Radio 1 DJ Pete Tong, both regulars at the club, recently produced one of the biggest-ever selling dance albums on behalf of the Ministry. *The Annual 2* sold over 450,000 copies.

### DAILY POEM

#### A Complaint From Inner Chambers

By John Cayley, from the Chinese of Jiang Zong (AD 519-594)

Hushed and still, a hospice  
on the great north road,  
Threading flakes of falling snow  
before a silken light.  
Over the pond, the birds in pairs  
are never alone,  
In curtain folds, the scent of "Passion"  
curling senselessly.  
An animate wind brushes the screen  
to bar the bright moon,  
The pitiless lamp stays lit to shine  
on her sleeping alone...

"In Laozi, you said, the rivers froze  
and spring was brief.  
Later geese came south, but still no word from you,  
on their long journey.  
I wish you too would cross the passes,  
come back soon  
To me. My beauty, like the flower of peach and plum -  
falling petals of time."

This poem comes from John Cayley's new collection of translations from the Chinese and original work. *Ink Bamboo* is jointly published, price £8.95, by Agenda Editions (3 Cranbourne Court, Albert Bridge Road, London SW11 4PE) and Beller Publishing (8 Balham Hill, London SW12 9EA).



# We say it's time to end youth homelessness

Jenny Agutter  
Toby Anstis  
Jane Asher  
Carol Barnes  
Lynda Bellingham  
Floella Benjamin  
Roger Black  
Jean Boht  
Jo Brand  
Richard Briers  
Bill Buckley  
Geoff Capes  
Nigel Clark  
Steve Cram  
Sharron Davies  
John Ellis,  
(Scotrail)  
Alex Ferguson  
Jerome Flynn  
Anna Ford  
Derek Fowlds  
Paul Gambaccini  
Glen Hoddle  
Patricia Hodge  
Bob Holness  
Jane Horrocks  
John Humphrys  
Lisa T. Anson  
Diane Keen  
Lorraine Kelly  
Matthew Kelly  
Mark Lamarr  
Mike Leigh  
Chris Lewis  
Clive Mantle  
Miriam Margolyes  
John McArdle  
Ian McKellen  
Lawrie McMenemy  
Cliff Morgan  
John Motson  
Bill Oddie  
Gary Olsen  
Bill Owen

Susan Penhaligon  
Trevor Phillips  
Harold Pinter  
Alan Plater  
Robert Powell  
Mark Radcliffe  
Angharad Rees  
Nick Revell  
Angela Rippon  
Chris Robertson  
Tom Robinson  
James Rosenhead  
Andrew Sachs  
John Scales  
Richard Stilgoe  
Robert Swerdlow  
Chris Tarrant  
Graham Taylor  
Gwen Taylor  
Christopher Timothy  
Sandi Toksvig  
Bill Treacher  
David Vine  
Julie Walters  
Julia Watson  
Louise Wener  
Kevin Whately  
Richard Wilson  
Barbara Windsor  
Victoria Wood  
Victor Adebawale,  
(Centrepoint)  
Susanna Cheal,  
(Who Cares Trust)  
Jim Coulter,  
(National Housing  
Federation)  
Michael Feeney,  
(Westminster  
Catholic Diocese)  
Jon Fitzmaurice,  
(CHAR)  
Anne Forbes,  
(Catholic Agency  
for Social Concern)  
Mary Gandy,  
(Catholic Child  
Welfare Council)  
Chris Holmes,  
(Shelter)  
Louis Julianne,  
(Fed of Black  
Housing Orgs)  
Paul Roberts,  
(First Key)  
David Warner,  
(Homeless Network)

Rev T Alan Anderson  
Rabbi Tony Bayfield  
Rev Kenneth Britton  
Rev Martin Broadbent  
Rev Geoffrey L Clark  
Rev Nigel Collinson  
Rev S B Dawes  
Rev David Gamble  
Rev Ronald Greves  
Rev Leslie Griffiths  
Rev David Halstead  
Bishop of Hereford  
Rev David Knighton  
Bishop of Lichfield  
Rabbi Julia Neuberger  
Rev Jan Sutch Pickard  
Rev John H Platts  
Rev Brian Powley  
Rev John Pritchard  
Rev D B Reddish  
Rev Peter Dewi Richards  
Rev John B Taylor  
Rev Michael J Townsend  
Rev David Willie  
Rev Mervyn Willshaw  
Cardinal Winning  
Chief Constable  
John Burrow CBE  
Chief Constable  
John W Gifford  
Chief Constable  
David John Mellish  
Chief Constable  
M O'Byrne  
Commissioner  
Dinsdale L Pender  
Chief Constable  
D J Shattock  
Chief Constable  
BDD Shaw QPM  
Chief Constable  
Paul Whitehouse QPM  
Chris Ball (MSF)  
Rodney Bickerstaff,  
(UNISON)  
Ken Cameron (FBU)  
Roger Lyons (MSF)  
Margaret Moran,  
(Local Government  
Association)  
Stephen Twigg,  
(Fabian Society)  
Diane Abbott MP  
David Alton MP  
Alan Beith MP

Joe Benton MP  
David Blunkett MP  
Paul Boateng MP  
Alex Carlisle QC MP  
Cynog Dafis MP  
Baroness David  
Bryan Davies MP  
Jim Dowd MP  
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Paul Flynn MP  
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Helen Liddell MP  
Robert K Litherland MP  
Sir Geoffrey Lofthouse MP  
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## news

# Welsh anger ignites at 'dirty' power plant

Roger Dobson

The Government has been asked to intervene in plans to import and burn what has been described as the world's dirtiest fuel in a Welsh power station.

The Countryside Council for Wales, the Government's statutory adviser on conservation in the principality, has written to the Department of Trade and Industry urging a public inquiry into the proposals to convert Pembroke Power Station to burn Orimulsion. The move

comes after two years of investigations into the plans to burn up to five million tonnes a year of the South American bituminous fuel, described by some environmentalists as "the fuel from hell".

Under the original plans put forward by National Power, the Orimulsion would be imported through Milford Haven, the area hit by the disaster caused when the *Sea Empress* ran aground and spilled its cargo of oil. That incident highlighted the sensitivity of an area which

boasts four special conservation and protection areas and where wildlife gems alone include 10 per cent of the world's population of gannets and half the European breeding population of the Manx Shearwater.

Environmentalists maintain that the emulsion fuel from Venezuela is even more difficult to clean up than crude oil when it is spilled and that it poses an unacceptable risk. It is also claimed that so-called "gender-bender" chemicals used to help emulsify the bitumen min-

ic the effects of oestrogen, which in experiments have made male fish produce female protein. Friends of the Earth says that the planned Orimulsion imports would bring in 10,000 tonnes a year of these chemicals.

In a statement yesterday, the Countryside Commission said it had spent two years in discussions with the developer and the regulatory authorities, and had sought improvements in pollution control, and assurances and guarantees against the en-

vironmental consequences of accidents.

"During this period, the *Sea Empress* disaster occurred, throwing considerable doubt on the assurances that had been given over marine safety and reinforcing scientists' opinion over the risk to the marine environment in the area," said the statement.

The CCW said it had been asked to comment on draft conditions attached to the proposal to burn the fuel and Dr Malcolm Smith, CCW's Direc-

tor of Policy and Science, said: "Our most significant single concern - the effects of a spill of emulsified oil products - cannot be resolved by such conditions."

"The issue is whether the risks and consequences of an environmental catastrophe can be understood and controlled to the point where they are acceptable in view of the outstanding importance and fragility of the marine environment in this area, and its extremely high recreation and

tourism interests. "It seems unlikely that these issues can be fully explored and resolved by further discussions with the developer, and the CCW considers that the only way in which these issues can be fully aired and properly resolved is through a public inquiry."

Environmental groups have consistently opposed the plans to burn Orimulsion. Margaret Minihick, director of Sustainable Wales, said: "The plans involve transporting this fuel from Venezuela, with the risks

of spillages, and then burning it in a power station which will result in a significant increase in particle release into the environment and worsening the acid rain problem in Wales."

The National Rivers Authority warned in a report two years ago that it would be more difficult to contain an Orimulsion spill than one involving oil.

Because the fuel is already mixed with water, it would disperse rapidly rather than lying on the top like oil.

## Young artists open door on a living hell

Clare Garner

The writing is on the wall. Life at home is hell. It's evil. Enter any room at the Behind Closed Doors art exhibition in south London, and enter the mind of a young child and a reflection of the world in which they live.

It quickly becomes painfully apparent that these child artists need help. They urgently need a safe haven and time out from life as it is lived in one of the country's most deprived inner-city areas.

"Help me," screams the black lettering in a painting by John, 14. A poem by Joe, aged nine, pleads: "Violence will not solve anything. Why don't you stop whipping? ... Stop, stop, stop! It's ENOUGH!"

Fortunately, help is at hand for these unhappy, disturbed children. It comes in the shape of Camila Batmanghelidjh, a half-Iranian, half-Belgian 33-year-old clinical psychotherapist whose first project, The Place To Be, was described by the psychotherapist and author Susie Orbach as a "model project".

Ms Batmanghelidjh's charity, Kids Company, comprises a team of 90 volunteer and paid counsellors, therapists, artists, musicians and sports enthusiasts who have spent the past year going into schools to provide emotional support for children.

Now she is putting down roots so that, as well as going out to the children, the children can come to her. Later this month, she opens her own Young People's Centre. Situated in a notoriously poor area of south



Torture chamber: John, 14, with his work at the Behind Closed Doors exhibition in south London

Photograph: Andrew Buurman

London, the centre, near Elephant and Castle, will be in the warehouse now housing the exhibition. It will provide an open house to young people in need of a safe environment outside school hours.

"These are children invisible to most services - they need help but have not received it," said Ms Batmanghelidjh, whose clients are sometimes as young as five and include a notorious, Peckham-based gang which

calls itself the Knife Boys. "These are children who have very little attention from adults and who cope with their difficulties on their own. Many of them have experienced violence, bereavement, abuse or neglect from a young age. By offering warmth and consistency we give them new ways of coping emotionally."

The centre is easily accessible. Children don't have to rely on parents - the bulk of whom

have mental problems themselves - to attend appointments or receive help. They can refer themselves or be referred by teachers. They will be able to pursue creative interest, including art, dance, drama, music, cookery and jewellery making, as well as receive counselling.

"Many of the youngsters lack a positive, nurturing environment," said Ms Batmanghelidjh. "Many, by their own

admission, would normally be roaming the streets, fighting or even committing petty crimes. The centre will be a place where children's talents can be developed and encouraged, and their worries can be heard and understood. These simple things can rekindle a child's hope."

Kids Company is extremely cost effective and, in the long-run, a "socially intelligent option," she added. "It costs Kids

Company £500 a year to help a child, as opposed to the £2,500 that it costs clinics and agencies. To keep a young offender in an institution costs around £30,000 a year - yet the need for this can in some cases be avoided if a child can be reached early."

Based on research undertaken at The Royal Free Hospital, in Hampstead, north-west London, Ms Batmanghelidjh claims that after about nine months a child shows marked

improvements in self-esteem, attitude and behaviour.

The project now urgently needs to raise £361,000 to equip and run the centre, which it hopes will service 1,000 children a year in the evenings, at weekends and during the holidays.

The exhibition is at 260-261 Grosvenor Court, off Watworth Road, and runs until 30 May. To make a donation, write to: Kids Company, 40 Barforth Road, Nunhead, London SE15 3PS.

## No end in sight to Kent prison hunger strike

Joanna Snicker

Only one of the asylum seekers being held Rochester prison was still rejecting fluids yesterday, as a fellow hunger striker narrowly escaped death after being rushed to hospital.

Meanwhile, the Prisons minister, Ann Widdecombe, cautiously welcomed an offer of help by the Bishop of Rochester but still refused to negotiate with the detainees. "I do not have a deal to offer," she told Radio 4's *Sunday Programme*. "But I would welcome anything that would assist them coming off the protest."

Fourteen inmates from Nigeria, Algeria, Romania and Zaire have been on hunger strike in the Kent prison for four weeks, claiming they are being treated like convicted criminals while their asylum applications are processed. They have pledged to continue for another two weeks.

The situation became more serious last week when six detainees started refusing water. A Nigerian pastor, Ejike Emenike, 30, was rushed into hospital to have rehydration treatment. He has now rejoined the six men in the hospital wing of the prison. A further eight are refusing food in the prison wings, according to Home Office reports. "None of them are giving cause for immediate concern," said a spokesman yesterday.

On Saturday, more than 100 protesters gathered outside the prison in support of the detainees. They marched around to the side of the prison, cheering when the detainees shouted for their freedom over the walls.

Brian Dubs, spokesman for the Rochester Hunger Strikers' Support Group and Hackney representative for Unison, the public sector union, said: "We wanted to draw as much attention to these people who are just being treated as though they are criminals. The Government seems to be taking an even harder line. They are prepared to allow them to die."

Supporters claim that many inmates have languished in jail for two years while applications are being processed, and one man is still in Rochester seven months after he signed papers for voluntary deportation.

Margaret Illin, whose husband Mircea was detained in Rochester prison for four months last year before being released, said the detainees are often treated worse than convicted criminals. "Sometimes [after] they receive a visitor they are forced to undergo a strip search," she said. "When all the time they have not done anything wrong. These people have escaped persecution in their own country and come here where they should be safe, but then they are treated worse than criminals."

Maureen West, whose boyfriend Ben Bakesh Hameel is in the hospital wing, is anxious for information about his health. "It is starting to tell on me now," she said. "I phoned this morning and I know that he is not in hospital but I can't get any more information. I don't know much about the political side of it. But I don't think it's fair. I can't see the point in letting people die."

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## Detectives to question widow of 'beehive killing' suspect

Murder inquiry detectives are to fly to Australia to talk to the widow of a man who drowned before he could be questioned about the "beehive killing" of a woman teacher.

It is understood that a detective inspector and two sergeants from the Devon and Cornwall force are to question Margaret Harris, whose 62-year-old husband, Clifford, apparently committed suicide in the Swan river in Perth, Western Australia, on Wednesday.

Police believe Mr Harris, a retired teacher and bee enthusiast from Egherly in north Devon, may have been having an affair with Janice Crompton, 58, an art teacher, who lived alone in a remote former coaching house at Chulham, near Barnstaple, north Devon.

Neighbours said he had been a regular visitor to the home of



Australian police recover the body of Briton Clifford Harris

Mrs Crompton, who kept animals and had beehives, and whose husband lived in Cyprus. Her body was found on 25 January - three days after she was reported missing. Her body,

wrapped in a duvet and polythene bags, was discovered in the back of Mr Harris's red Toyota pick-up truck which had been parked at his son-in-law's farm at Knowstone, near South Molton, north Devon.

A hive of bees was placed on top of the body.

Detectives are also to examine medical records to establish whether or not Mr Harris suffered a rheumatic problem which may have prevented him from lifting the body into the truck alone.

A police spokesman said yesterday that detectives had information that Mr Harris was fit and healthy, and that he was responsible for clearing land next to Mrs Crompton's home.

But other people had said that he was unable to lift things and required help "so certainly we will be looking at medical

records, although they may not tell us the whole story", the spokesman added.

Mr Harris's truck was parked at the farm early on Wednesday, 22 January - the day he and his wife were seen waiting for a train at Tiverton station, east Devon, en route to a planned, extended holiday in Australia, where their son Philip lives in Adelaide.

A week later Mr Harris - who was being monitored by Australian police following a request via Interpol from the Devon and Cornwall force - apparently walked a mile from his hotel to drown himself.

John Evans, the Chief Constable, said he had been unable to persuade the Crown Prosecution Service to change its decision not to give permission for the Australian police to arrest Mr Harris.

## Childcare gap costing families dear

Glenda Cooper

Only one childcare place exists for every nine children under the age of eight, according to new research published by a national childcare charity.

Daycare Trust warns that the childcare gap is set to widen as more women with children work and government policies such as Welfare to Work increase demand for childcare.

At present there are nearly six million children under the age of eight in Britain, but less than 700,000 registered childcare places. Those who can

take advantage tend to be the "work rich families" - well-paid qualified parents - while "work poor" families cannot afford the large amounts of money necessary.

The cost of childcare has increased dramatically between 1991 and 1994, rising by 42 per cent, and the childcare bill for an average family with two young children is almost £6,000 a year when the average amount spent on food is only £4,000.

The average cost to a parent per child per week can be between £50 to £120 for a child-

minder full time or £70 to £180 in a private nursery. Even employing a childminder just for out of school hours comes to between £25 and £50 a week.

As a result, the charity says that almost half of working women with children rely on "informal" childcare arrangements with relatives, partners or friends. Around 800,000 children under 12 are "latchkey" children and although out of school childcare has been kick-started by the Government's Out of School Initiative there is still only one place for every 50 schoolchildren.

The amount of childcare also differs widely around the country, resulting in a "fragmented patchwork of services depending on local income levels, local authority policies and the socio-economic history of an area," says the report. Only 10 per cent of rural parishes have a nursery and only 4 per cent have out of school facilities.

"Children are missing out on quality childcare because they live in an area where it does not exist or their families can't afford to pay for it. Parents are missing out on the chance to work or study because they

cannot find childcare they can afford," said Colette Kelleher, director of the Daycare Trust.

She added: "The childcare gap is costing Britain dearly. With more women working the demand for quality affordable child care has never been greater. Employers need to be able to recruit and retain the best staff yet many parents have to worry day in, day out about their children's care."

The *Childcare Gap* is available price £2 from Daycare Trust, 4 Wild Court, London WC2B 4AU. Tel 0171 405 5617

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## MP sets off on wrong foot in race to get ahead



The Labour MP Kate Hoey, racing after Ben Chapman, the party's candidate in Wirral South, as they toured the constituency yesterday. However, in her rush to give her party a head start in electioneering the Vauxhall MP forgot to wear matching shoes and ended up with one brown suede shoe and one black. The by-election, which was caused by the death last year of the Tory MP Barry Porter, is expected to be on 27 February, although no firm date has yet been set.

Photographs: Howard Barlow

## Clarke's jobs scheme slashed to the bone

Anthony Bevis  
Political Editor

A £50m government initiative to reduce long-term unemployment by 130,000 this year has been slashed to a "fiasco" that ministers no longer speak of its existence.

The scheme, under which employers are given a national insurance "holiday" for each long-term unemployed person taken on, had helped only 2,312 people back into work by 6 January - nine months after its launch. It has been so disastrous that the budget has been slashed back to a nominal estimate of just £1.5m, and a recent Commons statement listing measures "introduced since 1992 to help the long-term unemployed back to work" did not even mention it.

Under the scheme, only 197 new jobs have been created for the whole of Scotland, 115 in Wales, and 83 for the Greater

London area. Yet when Kenneth Clarke, Chancellor of the Exchequer, first announced the proposal in his November 1994 Budget, he presented it as a brave new job-creation measure - "a package which will show the Opposition how to do it".

He told the Commons: "The first step is to encourage employers to look more favourably on people who have been out of work for some time. I can announce, therefore, a wholly new incentive to encourage employers to take on more people who have been unemployed for two years or more. In future, employers will get a full national insurance rebate for up to a year after taking on such a person."

The Chancellor's statement was followed up in the Jobseeker's Act 1995, allowing the NI deductions and last year's employment contributions reimbursement regulations - paving the way for the scheme, which started on 6 April last year.

Stephen Byers, Labour's employment spokesman, told *The Independent* yesterday: "This is yet another of Mr Clarke's broken promises. First, we had the broken promise on taxes, and now we have a broken promise on the long-term unemployed. This scheme has been a fiasco and a disgrace."

"The Chancellor's arrogant certainty... is now seen to have failed one of the most vulnerable sections of our community. This was supposed to be one of the main planks of the government effort to get the long-term unemployed off welfare and into work. Clearly, it has failed, and it demonstrates a lack of commitment."

Social Security minister Oliver Heald, told Mr Byers in a recent Commons reply that estimates for the scheme had been cut from a first-year cost of £28m to £1.5m, and 296 of the 2,718 applications received up to January had been unsuccessful.

## Tories targeted over council tax 'racket'

Colin Brown  
Chief Political Correspondent

Tory MPs in marginal seats will be targeted by Labour for voting tonight in the Commons for a local authority grants system which allegedly leaves their council tax payers worse off than those in wealthy Westminster.

The MPs high on Labour's hit list include Jerry Hayes, the MP for Harlow, and David Amess, the MP for Basildon, whose local councils, Labour claims, do badly out of the grants system, compared to the Tory flagship borough of Westminster.

It is the opening shot in a battle over council tax which could rise in April by an average of 8 per cent. Labour blames the Government for the increases, but ministers are ready to blame Labour councils for excessive spending.

John Gummer, Secretary of State for the Environment will State for the Commons today for the grants which appraise the council tax winds, after the councils set their budgets.

"In Tory Westminster - Belgrave and Mayfair - people contribute 10 per cent towards the council tax, but people in Harlow and Basildon contribute four times that amount. It is a racket for Westminster, which is painful and expensive to other people across the country," said Frank Dobson, Labour's environment spokesman.

"Our candidates will be reminding voters how their MP has been and challenging them to why they did so."

The Government has insisted that Westminster has special needs, including inner-city problems. The figures produced



Hit list candidates



Hit list candidates

for 50 Tory MPs have council tax payers contributing more to their council budgets than Westminster, including Mr Hayes (Harlow, 45 per cent of the council's budget); Mr Amess (Basildon, 42); David Evans (St Albans, 38 per cent); Tim Wood (Stevenage, 37 per cent).

Peterborough, in the present constituency of Brian Mawhinney, the Tory party chairman, takes 25 per cent of its budget from the council tax. Labour claims that its council tax payers would get an £862 rebate if they were on an equal footing with Westminster.

Mr Hayes dismissed Labour's challenge. "It's rubbish. It's arithmetically illiterate. Harlow is one of the most inefficient, high-speeding, Labour-controlled councils in the country. It costs more to have the rubbish collected here than almost any other council."

Simon Carter, former chairman of Tory group on Harlow council, which now has no Tories and comprises 40 Labour

and two Liberal Democrats, said: "The Government assesses how much they ought to be spending, and provides so much grant to each of the 250 district councils. They are assessed on the same formula which is designed to provide 85 per cent of their expenditure. Westminster come in below it, because it is more efficient. Harlow spends more."

Labour is proposing an overhaul of the grants system, although Mr Dobson has warned that he will not bail out high spenders if his party gains power. The Audit Commission found the present system provided a "rough approximation" between need and historic funding patterns, but it added: "There is increasing discontent among local authorities. Comparing the system with a checklist of objective criteria reveals that it is deficient in several ways."

More than 90 councils have made representations to the Government over the way their grants had been assessed.

## New Savings Rates from the Bristol & West.

EFFECTIVE 3RD FEBRUARY 1997 (unless otherwise stated).  
† Effective 12th February 1997.

ACCOUNT	AMOUNT INVESTED	GROSS RATE OF INTEREST PA* (VARIABLE)	NET PA**	ACCOUNT	AMOUNT INVESTED	GROSS RATE OF INTEREST PA* (VARIABLE)	NET PA**
INSTANT ACCESS DEPOSIT	£100,000+	3.10%	2.48%	PREMIER OPTION BOND	£100,000+	4.95%	3.96%
	£50,000+	3.10%	2.48%	Variable Rate Option paying Interest six monthly. Issues 0, E and F.	£25,000+	4.95%	3.96%
	£25,000+	2.95%	2.36%		£10,000+	4.75%	3.80%
	£10,000+	2.60%	2.08%		£5,000+	4.50%	3.60%
	£5,000+	2.15%	1.77%	PREMIER OPTION BOND	£100,000+	4.84%	3.87%
	£2,000+	1.95%	1.56%	Variable Rate Option paying Interest monthly. Issues 0, E and F.	£50,000+	4.84%	3.87%
	£1,000+	1.80%	1.44%		£25,000+	4.65%	3.72%
	£500+	1.70%	1.36%		£10,000+	4.41%	3.53%
	£1+	0.20%	0.16%	PREMIER TWELVE	£100,000+	5.75%	4.60%
MONTHLY SAVER	£50,000+	2.90%	2.32%	Variable (Issue 1) Rate Options paying Interest annually.	£50,000+	5.75%	4.60%
	£25,000+	2.90%	2.32%		£25,000+	5.70%	4.56%
	£10,000+	2.85%	2.28%		£10,000+	5.70%	4.56%
	£5,000+	2.80%	2.24%		£5,000+	5.65%	4.52%
	£1+	2.70%	2.16%	PREMIER TWELVE	£100,000+	5.60%	4.48%
Interest paid annually.	£50,000+	4.40%	3.68%	Variable (Issue 1) Rate Options paying interest monthly.	£50,000+	5.60%	4.48%
	£25,000+	4.45%	3.56%		£25,000+	5.56%	4.45%
	£10,000+	4.15%	3.32%		£10,000+	5.56%	4.45%
	£5,000+	3.70%	2.95%		£5,000+	5.51%	4.41%
	£2,000+	3.15%	2.52%	BONUS TESSA	£30,000+	4.55%	
	£1,000+	2.75%	2.20%	(No longer available).	£5,000+	3.05%	
	£500+	2.55%	2.04%		£1+	0.50%	
90 DAY NOTICE ACCOUNT	£100,000+	4.51%	3.60%	PREMIER TESSA	£9,000+	6.00%	
Interest paid monthly.	£50,000+	4.36%	3.49%	(FOLLOW UP) (Issues 1 & 2)	£5,000+	5.70%	
	£25,000+	4.07%	3.26%		£3,000+	5.70%	
	£10,000+	3.64%	2.91%		£500+	3.90%	
	£5,000+	3.11%	2.48%		£1+	0.35%	
	£2,000+	2.72%	2.17%	TESSA PLUS	£30,000+	5.70%	
	£500+	2.52%	2.02%		£5,000+	4.20%	
120 DAY NOTICE ACCOUNT	£50,000+	5.85%	4.68%		£1+	1.00%	
Interest paid annually.	£10,000+	4.80%	3.36%	PREMIER RESERVE BOND	£1,000+	5.60%	4.48%
120 DAY NOTICE ACCOUNT	£50,000+	5.70%	4.56%				
Interest paid monthly.	£10,000+	4.12%	3.30%	SECURE INVESTMENT ACCOUNT	£2,000+	6.20%	4.96%
ONE YEAR OPTION BOND DEPOSIT	£100,000+	5.75%	4.60%	(Issue 4).			
Variable (Issue 1) Rate Options paying Interest annually.	£50,000+	5.75%	4.60%	CHARITY ACCOUNT	£1+	2.80%	2.24%
	£25,000+	5.70%	4.56%	FULLY PAID SHARE	£50,000+	2.28%	1.82%
	£10,000+	5.70%	4.56%	(Rates also apply to Chesnut Investment Share, Chesnut Clubs, Chesnut Ex-Thrift and Chesnut Subs. Share, all no longer available).	£25,000+	2.13%	1.70%
	£5,000+	5.65%	4.52%		£10,000+	1.85%	1.47%
ONE YEAR OPTION BOND DEPOSIT	£100,000+	5.60%	4.48%		£5,000+	1.44%	1.15%
Variable (Issue 1) Rate Options paying Interest monthly.	£50,000+	5.60%	4.48%		£2,000+	1.24%	0.99%
	£25,000+	5.56%	4.45%		£500+	0.50%	0.40%
	£10,000+	5.56%	4.45%		£1+	0.20%	0.16%
	£5,000+	5.51%	4.41%	SELECT	£50,000+	2.30%	1.84%
TESSA PLUS DEPOSIT	£30,000+	5.70%		(No longer available).	£25,000+	2.13%	1.72%
	£5,000+	4.20%			£10,000+	1.85%	1.47%
	£1+	1.00%			£5,000+	1.45%	1.16%
TESSA TWO DEPOSIT	£9,000+	6.00%			£2,000+	1.25%	1.00%
(Issues 1 & 2)	£5,000+	5.70%			£500+	0.50%	0.40%
	£1,000+	5.70%			£1+	0.20%	0.16%
	£500+	3.90%					
PREMIER SAVER	£100,000+	4.10%	3.28%	(Rates also apply to Bonus Bond Select and Balanced Bond Select). In addition, also applies to the following accounts which are no longer available: High 30, HillLife, Overseas 3 Month Capital Account, Overseas Prime Access Account (1), Chesnut Foreign 90, Chesnut Instant Access, Chesnut Foreign Instant, Chesnut Instant Gross, Chesnut Charity Instant, Ex Aid to Thrift, Guaranteed Investment Account Issues 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18 & 19, No 1 Capital (1), Triple Bonus (1), Bristol Plus, MoneyLink, Shopper, Guaranteed Equity Bond 3 Year Issue 1, Guaranteed Equity Bond 3 Year Issue 2, Bonus Interest Bond Issue 1, Capital Maker Bond, Premier Save Bond Issues 1, 2, 3, Escalator Bond Issue 3 (3 years), Fixed for Six Bond Issues 1 & 2, Bonus Return Bond Issues 1 & 2, Bonus Interest Bond Issues 2 & 3, Bonus Bond Issue 2, Secure Investment Account Issue 3, Premier Option Bond Issues A, B & C (Capital) Fixed and Variable.	£50,000+	4.10%	3.28%
An instant access account for investors who limit their access over a 12 month period (No Withdrawals).	£50,000+	4.10%	3.28%		£25,000+	3.95%	3.13%
	£25,000+	3.95%	3.13%		£10,000+	3.80%	3.00%
	£10,000+	3.60%	2.88%		£5,000+	3.65%	2.92%
	£5,000+	3.15%	2.52%		£1+	0.20%	0.16%
	£2,000+	2.95%	2.36%				
	£1,000+	2.80%	2.24%				
	£500+	2.70%	2.16%				
(1-6 Withdrawals)	£100,000+	3.10%	2.48%				
	£50,000+	3.10%	2.48%				
	£25,000+	2.95%	2.36%				
	£10,000+	2.60%	2.08%				
	£5,000+	2.15%	1.77%				
	£2,000+	1.95%	1.56%				
	£1,000+	1.80%	1.44%				
	£500+	1.70%	1.36%				
(More than 6 Withdrawals)	£100,000+	2.30%	1.84%				
(Rates also apply to Premier Saver Bond Issue 4 - no longer available).	£50,000+	2.30%	1.84%				
	£25,000+	2.15%	1.72%				
	£10,000+	1.85%	1.48%				
	£5,000+	1.45%	1.16%				
	£2,000+	1.25%	1.00%				
	£1,000+	0.50%	0.40%				
	£500+	0.50%	0.40%				
PREMIER PLUS CAPITAL ISSUE 1	£100,000+	4.60%	3.68%				
Three months notice required for withdrawal (Rates also apply to Guaranteed Investment Account Issue 5 and Guaranteed Investment Account Extra Issues 1 & 2).	£50,000+	4.45%	3.56%				
	£25,000+	4.15%	3.32%				
	£10,000+	3.70%	2.95%				
	£5,000+	3.15%	2.52%				
	£2,000+	2.75%	2.20%				
	£500+	2.55%	2.04%				
PREMIER PLUS MONTHLY INCOME ISSUE 1	£100,000+	4.51%	3.60%				
Three months notice required for withdrawal, and interest paid monthly.	£50,000+	4.36%	3.49%				
	£25,000+	4.07%	3.26%				
	£10,000+	3.64%	2.91%				
	£5,000+	3.11%	2.48%				
	£2,000+	2.72%	2.17%				
	£500+	2.52%	2.02%				
CHESHUNT SPECIAL 90 (CAPITAL)	£50,000+	3.65%	2.92%				
(No longer available) Rates also apply to Chesnut Special 90 (Gross) and Chesnut Charity 90, all no longer available.	£20,000+	3.35%	2.68%				
	£5,000+	1.95%	1.56%				
	£1+	0.20%	0.16%				
CHESHUNT SPECIAL 90 INCOME	£50,000+	3.59%	2.87%				
(No longer available).	£20,000+	3.30%	2.64%				
	£5,000+	2.33%	1.84%				
	£1+	1.95%	1.55%				
	£1+	0.20%	0.16%				
BALMORAL HIGH INTEREST ACCOUNT	£100,000+	4.05%	3.24%				
(No longer available) (Also Balmoral Fixed Rate Bond Issue 1 and 2 and Balmoral Limited Edition Bond).	£50,000+	3.90%	3.07%				
	£25,000+	3.85%	3.03%				
	£10,000+	3.55%	2.84%				
	£2,000+	2.70%	2.16%				
BALMORAL MONTHLY INCOME ACCOUNT	£100,000+	3.98%	3.18%				
(No longer available) (Also Balmoral Limited Edition Bond (Monthly Income)).	£50,000+	3.83%	3.03%				
	£25,000+	3.78%	3.03%				
	£10,000+	3.49%	2.79%				
	£2,000+	2.67%	2.13%				

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## Chunnel urged to check rabies

Colin Brown  
Chief Political Correspondent

A spokesman for the Ministry of Agriculture said: "Ministry officials are in discussions with Eurotunnel about resolving the problem."

"Even with the grids switched off, there are sufficient measures in place to make sure that no animal with rabies can travel through."

"The grid is still off at the moment but there is a pretty hostile environment for any animal. For any animal to get through would be pretty difficult."

But the issue has highlighted the opposition by Tory MPs with South Coast constituencies to the efforts by Douglas Hogg, the Minister for Agriculture, to introduce more humane anti-rabies measures.

They have been told that the Government has shelved for the general election a proposal to cut the quarantine period from six months to one month.

Ministers backedtracked on the plans for "pet passports" after being warned the blood tests for rabies did not work.

The animals which failed tests would have been ordered into kennels near the ports. MPs also said it was impractical, because the ports did not have the capacity to deal with peak traffic in the summer.

## Whips fit Bill at cracking rate

Government whips are bailing their success in getting an unprecedented number of backbench bills through the Commons ahead of time, because of the general election, writes Colin Brown.

Eight bills are well on their way to becoming law, and a fistful of others are in the committee stage. They include the Telecommunications Fraud Bill, by Ian Bruce, Tory MP for Dorset South, making supply and possession of mobile-phonelocking equipment a crime; and the UN Personnel Bill, by John Marshall, Tory MP for Hendon South, which enables the UK to ratify a UN convention to protect non-combatants attached to peace missions.

The whips say one reason for the swift advance of the backbench bills is Labour's reluctance to oppose the measures to the run-up to the election, but that is disputed by Labour.

Many Bills are from the Home Office, including the Confiscation of Alcohol Bill, by Robert Spink, Tory MP for Castle Point, to allow police to tackle under-age drinking in the street.

Many Bills are from the Home Office, including the Confiscation of Alcohol Bill, by Robert Spink, Tory MP for Castle Point, to allow police to tackle under-age drinking in the street.



## international

## Chirac upbeat about Yeltsin and Russia



Welcome: Jacques Chirac was impressed by Boris Yeltsin's recovery. Photograph: AFP

Helen Womack  
Moscow

President Jacques Chirac of France yesterday said he was optimistic both about Boris Yeltsin's health and prospects for understanding between Russia and Nato.

"I was impressed by the speed of his recovery," said Mr Chirac, after three hours of talks with the Russian leader on the steps of his country residence at Novo-Ogaryovo. And Russian television showed a short clip of Mr Yeltsin, looking frail and with a fixed smile on his face, chatting to his guest inside. But there was no joint press conference afterwards, only Mr Chirac's briefing to reporters at Vukovo airport as he prepared to leave Moscow.

The talks were dominated by the interests, which is entirely legitimate. Journalists could only take his word for it, as they had no access to Mr Yeltsin himself. French television was allowed to film the Russian leader, dressed in a dark coat and fur hat, greeting Mr Chirac on the steps of his country residence at Novo-Ogaryovo. And Russian television showed a short clip of Mr Yeltsin, looking frail and with a fixed smile on his face, chatting to his guest inside. But there was no joint press conference afterwards, only Mr Chirac's briefing to reporters at Vukovo airport as he prepared to leave Moscow.

## Public more concerned about president's fitness than Nato expansion

issue of Nato's planned eastward expansion, which Russia strongly opposes.

But Mr Chirac said he thought that if Moscow and the West showed mutual respect and flexibility, then an understanding could be reached before a summit in Madrid in July when Nato is expected to invite the first former Warsaw Pact countries to join up. "If these conditions are met, I think - and this is my personal impression - that an agreement can be reached before the Madrid summit," said Mr Chirac.

Yeltsin is extremely satisfied with the results of the talks," said

his press spokesman, Sergei Yastrzhembsky. Privately, Russian officials acknowledge that Nato's expansion is more or less inevitable and Moscow is looking to European countries to help it secure a deal which would at least keep the alliance's military structures away from its borders. France is seen as a friend because it understands Moscow's desire for a legally-binding document on relations with Nato, rather than a general political declaration as advocated by Washington.

But for ordinary Russians observing the meeting, the main

point of interest was not Nato but whether Mr Yeltsin is fit to rule his vast country. The television footage would have done little to change the minds of political opponents who say that the Kremlin leader's double bout of pneumonia, coming on top of the heart problems that kept him out of action for much of last year, shows he should retire.

Kremlin aides insist Mr Yeltsin is making a good recovery. But he celebrated his 66th birthday on Saturday in the narrow circle of his family. The only two other guests were the Prime Minister, Viktor Chernomyrdin, and the head of the

presidential administration, Anatoly Chubais, who have taken on much of the day-to-day burden of running the country while Mr Yeltsin has been ill.

President Yeltsin congratulated Chechnya's new leader on his election, calling the vote "an important step" in resolving Moscow's conflict with the breakaway republic, a spokesman said yesterday, AP reports.

Mr Yeltsin sent the head of his Security Council, Ivan Rybkin, to Chechnya to deliver the message at the weekend. Mr Rybkin met the Chechen president-elect, Aslan Maskhadov, who says he is determined to lead Chechnya to independence but Russia says it will never let Chechnya secede.

## Burial of an African dream

Addis Ababa — "Stay with me, stay with me," beseeched Princess Medersash-Worq Abebas she threw herself on the coffin of her late husband, Crown Prince Amha Selassie. In the gloom, the Holy Trinity Cathedral was filled with chanting and incense as the remains of Emperor Haile Selassie's eldest son were lowered into the crypt to rest alongside the bodies of three of his brothers and sisters.

The service marked an emotional end to a troubled life which had latterly been lived in quiet obscurity near Washington in the United States. Crown Prince Amha Selassie, pretender to the imperial throne of Ethiopia, died in exile last month aged 80. He had not set foot in his native land since a stroke forced him to seek medical treatment in England 23 years ago.

The year after his departure, his emperor father was overthrown by the brutal Marxist Dergue regime which ruled until 1991. Since then, Ethiopia has been a democratic republic and obedience to the old monarchy has been discouraged. "This is a sad day," said one mourner. "Thank God Amha Selassie didn't live under the Dergue, a hand of robber thieves. The monarchy is part of our history. Please God it will one day return."

No foreign dignitaries were present at the funeral, which took place in the Ethiopian capital, Addis Ababa, yesterday. Nor had there been any announcement in the media about the ceremony. So it was a measure of the esteem in which the country's monarchy is held that so many turned up to pay their last respects to the man who, though uncrowned, was widely regarded as Emperor of Ethiopia. Between 10,000 and 15,000 mourners

## David Orr witnesses the funeral of Crown Prince Amha Selassie

thronged the cathedral. Among them were members of the royal family, many of whom had returned from exile in the US and Britain for the private funeral. In a front pew was the new claimant to the throne, Prince Zera Yacob, who lives in a Rastafarian community in Manchester. Gazing at the vaulted ceiling above the altar, Prince Yacob might have wondered at the downfall of a dynasty which traces its roots back to the Old Testament. The panels depict scenes from the life of his grandfather, the Conquering Lion of Judah, Elect of God, Haile Selassie, Emperor of Ethiopia.

Emperor Haile Selassie was put in prison by the Dergue regime and there he died in 1975. Partially paralysed, the Crown Prince and heir to the throne settled in London. By the time the underground Crown Council proclaimed him Emperor in 1989, the monarchy had been abolished and Amha Selassie had no dominion. He later moved to the United States which, with its large Ethiopian community, he found more conducive than Britain. "I hoped he would come back alive," said one man. "I would like to see Ethiopia continue as a constitutional monarchy like Britain. But I don't suppose I'll see the day when the monarchy is reinstated."

It was, said one of the few young people, a bit like a fairy tale: a reminder of a more glorious past.



Platform for his faith: A devout Muslim, observing the fasting month of Ramadan, making use of an empty part of his New Delhi railway station. About 11 per cent of India's population follow Islam. Photograph: Saunabh Dasgupta

## Major and Juppé to share their problems over lunch

John Lichfield  
Paris

Of the many meetings, in friendship and enmity, between French and British leaders down the centuries, this will be one of the strangest.

Two much-abused Prime Ministers, John Major and Alain Juppé will meet for lunch in Downing Street today. Although both hope the worst is behind them, both men remain weak, in public opinion and within the ranks of their own nominal supporters. And yet both hope to draw strength from being seen with the other.

For Mr Major it is a chance to show that Labour is wrong to say relations between Britain and its European Union partners are at an unworkably low ebb.

For Alain Juppé — a successful foreign minister who became the least popular centre-right prime minister for nearly 40 years — it is a rare opportunity to leave domestic cares behind

and appear respected and statesman-like abroad. Although the meeting has been planned since last November, it fits neatly into a tactical switch of roles between Mr Juppé and his patron and boss, President Jacques Chirac.

For long periods last year, President Chirac appeared to spend more time abroad than in France. For the five months up to December, he said barely a word on domestic issues. This year he has already let it be known that he will take over Mr Juppé's pole position as salesman of the extraordinary array of political, economic and social reforms started since he was elected in May 1995. This will also make him the spearhead of the centre-right campaign in the parliamentary elections in spring next year.

The reason for the switch is debatable. Some commentators argue that the President has despaired of Mr Juppé's ability to connect with an almost psy-

chotically depressed French public or to hold together the factions within their own RPR (Gaullist) party, never mind the broader centre-right coalition. And yet Mr Chirac is unwilling to sack him, because the alternative candidates for prime minister are either too appalling or too appealing (and therefore outside his control).

Others argue that Mr Chirac has seen signs of a brightening horizon — unemployment down slightly; business confidence up; growth lifting on the back of strong French exports. He wants to move into the domestic front-row in time to take the credit. Either way, Mr Chirac cannot resist an election or a political scrap. It was unlikely that he would remain, Mitterrand-like, aloof in the Elysée palace for long.

All of this points to the unhappy condition of prime ministers under the constitution of the Fifth Republic. Mr Chirac left Mr Juppé exposed as the point

man for France's most ambitious and inevitably unpopular reforms in 40 years: a shift from dirigisme and employment protectionism to a free market; abolition of the franc; rapprochement with Nato; abolition of national service; reform of education, health care, social security, the justice system.

Mr Juppé has proved unable to persuade France to swallow this cornucopian menu. In part, this is because he is too much a product of the system he has been asked to change. Mr Juppé — intellectually brilliant, cold, cerebral, impatient with colleagues, although often loved by his underlings — is the epitome of the politico-bureaucratic aristocracy which believes itself destined to rule France.

Today's lunch in Downing Street will be followed by a series of meetings in the City, organised and hosted by Douglas Hurd, a close friend of Mr Juppé's from the time when they were both foreign minister.

## Swept away in go-kart mania

The message was on the answering machine on our return home from Britain after Christmas. It was an invitation, discovered one day after the event, to attend a Tiger Cubs go-kart clinic at the house of a neighbour. We played the tape a few times more, but still we were baffled. A go-kart clinic?

Whatever it was, it sounded ominous. Jonathan, our six-year-old, became a Tiger Cub last autumn on his way to becoming a full Cub Scout later this year. The deal was that this was strictly Daddy's department. This Daddy has since learned that most other Daddies take Cub business fearfully seriously. It is not for mucking about.

But nothing in the Tiger Cubs calendar can be quite so intimidating as the annual Pinewood Derby. Open to Cub Scouts of all ages, it is an evening of desperate competition with fathers and sons racing model cars down a sloping length of wooden track. It sounds fun, but there is a catch. The cars have to be made at home out of seven-inch blocks of very unforgiving wood. Therein is the skill of it all. And the agony.

The clinic, if only we had not missed it. The surgeon-in-chief whose wife had left the phone message had been John and he, I know, is a man whose basement is fairly jammed with things like chisels and, most of all, a vice. Osborne Towers is not so rich-

ly appointed. Our workbench was a tea-tray and the chisel a putty knife. You do, at least, have an official "Pinewood Derby Kit" from which to work. Provided is the block of wood, four nails to serve as axles and four plastic wheels. And there are instructions. The notion that Jonathan was meant to be making this thing on his own was plainly ludicrous. No six-year-old could do this.

The instructions turn out to be a rule-sheet. "Wheel bearings, washers and bushings are prohibited... The car shall not ride on springs... Dry graphite is the only lubricant permitted... no starting devices..." Most crucial are the dimensions and weight. Wheels must be 1/2 of an inch from the car's body. The vehicle must not weigh more than 50g. I decide to team up with William, an English friend. Together we hit the local hardware stores only to be met by giggles and ridicule. We might as well have worn signs that read "Hopeless Fathers About to Let Down Their Sons". My vintage English fret-saw with its crooked blade caused particular uproar. "In this country, sir, saws like

that would be disposable. What I needed was a new coping saw, but they had all gone to all the other fathers making cars."

It must be said that when the big moment comes, neither of our cars are a disgrace. William's model is almost sleek, although ours boasts a rather special wing screen and steering-wheel arrangement copied from one of Jonathan's Lego sets. But our cars were mere Trabants next to the Ferraris produced by most of the other parents. Just how many hours and how many dollars did you people spend, I want to shout out.

The races are in a series of heats with three cars hurtling down the track at a time. Some fathers crane intently over the track. One is roundly reprimanded by Cubmaster after he is caught red-handed starting last-minute graphite on his axles.

The brilliance of it all is how the fastest entrants perform. We are persistent losers, which means all humiliation for our sons is avoided, as is any danger of going on to the regional Cub Scout final. Nor do we suffer the embarrassment of an English father, Andy, who last year was awarded a special prize for a car that clearly was made by his child alone, so utterly crude was its design and finish. His car, of course, had had nothing to do with it. David Lichfield

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lack of income

Hopes r  
end to  
hostage



Japanese PM  
horns of a

the first television

Monday 3rd Feb



# Lack of incentives sparks show of apathy for Pakistan poll

Jan McGirk  
Lahore

Pakistani voters will choose a Prime Minister today after a sluggish campaign most notable for its belaboured cricket metaphors, mudslinging, and promises to eliminate the corruption which has practically bankrupted the nation's economy.

The man tipped to win is the former Prime Minister, Mian Mohammed Nawaz Sharif, 47, who is likely to need a coalition in order to

set up a government. Analysts predict that the turnout will be poor, since voters will not have the usual financial incentives under new regulations.

At rallies for Nawaz Sharif, the Pakistan Muslim League candidate, a caged lion cub would sometimes be let out and led through the crowds. Any new Prime Minister will be similarly shackled by President Farooq Leghari and his ten-member Council for Defence and National Security. Policy decisions must be reviewed

by military chiefs of staff, thus formalising the army's role which has been a constant in modern Pakistan.

Benazir Bhutto, the premier ousted by Mr Leghari in November, accused the President of being a "turncoat" and an opportunist who wants a docile prime minister. He would like to rig these elections and be has 26 computers in the Presidency already hooked up to major polling stations. "From her Larkana stronghold, the Pakistan People's Party leader asserted that if today's returns

were radically different from her narrow victory in 1993, she would not accept them. She said that results in 63 of the 207 constituencies would be suspect.

Foreign observers are monitoring today's elections, but the likelihood of widespread voting fraud also worry former cricketing hero Imran Khan, a first timer with his untested party, *Tehreek-i-Insaf* (Movement for Justice). "It's not going to be a free and fair election," he said yesterday, admitting that he had never even cast

a vote before. "On polling day, there are physical threats from various mafias. And we have no money to transport voters to the polls."

Mr Khan set a new agenda for reform in these elections with his idealistic Islamic utopianism, modelled roughly on Malaysia. His calls for a clean-up were echoed by his main rivals, even though both have been accused of large-scale corruption. By the end of five months on the campaign trail, with only a week off for the birth of his son, Khan's speech delivery has

become forceful. "If we do get into Parliament, we will be the best opposition," Khan said. "The two other parties are declining, but whatever our result is, we have a basis for the future."

Mr Khan might link up with independent religious parties. He is acceptable to fundamentalists because of his commitment to *Sharia* law. If his *Tehreek-i-Insaf* manifesto were to be strictly followed, he says both his opponents in this election would be hanged as thieves.



Nawaz Sharif: Likely winner

## Hopes rise for end to Peru hostage crisis

Phil Davison  
Latin America Correspondent

Hopes for a peaceful end to the Peruvian hostage crisis rose somewhat after a weekend meeting in Toronto between Peru's President, Alberto Fujimori, and the Japanese Prime Minister, Ryutaro Hashimoto.

Mr Fujimori said preliminary talks with Tupac Amaru guerrillas occupying the Japanese ambassador's residence in Lima would begin soon, with mediators from Canada, Japan, the International Red Cross and the Catholic Church. But his refusal to bow to the rebels' main demand - for the release of 400 jailed comrades - suggested the drama could drag on for weeks. And he warned that if any of the 72 hostages fell ill, he would consider storming the building. Mr Fujimori is to meet the US Secretary of State, Madeleine Albright, in Washington today to brief her.

After the 90-minute summit meeting in Toronto, Nestor Cerpa, the leader of the Tupac Amaru guerrillas in the residence, said deadlock continued because they were sticking to their demand for the release of prisoners, while Mr Fujimori had ruled it out.

Diplomats in Lima, however, said Mr Cerpa's tough stance has been for public consumption while, in informal contacts with the authorities, the rebels may be prepared to settle for the release of some leading prisoners or simply bet-

Tokyo and Lima agree to talks with guerrilla group

ter prison conditions. The Tupac Amaru's spokesman in Europe, Isaac Velasco, said yesterday: "We have said from the beginning that our global position is negotiable. We are not going to maintain our global proposal 100 per cent." This appeared to suggest Mr Cerpa, a former textile-union negotiator, might bargain with the government to find a way to get his



Mastermind: The guerrilla chief, Nestor Cerpa, during an interview in the residence

14-strong guerrilla unit out of the siege alive, to a jungle hide-out or a country such as Cuba. In interviews yesterday, Mr Fujimori said that, in the agenda for the coming talks, the rebels had agreed not to mention the demand for the release of their jailed comrades. "For us this is an advance," he said.

Saturday's Toronto meeting was the first time Mr Fujimori and Mr Hashimoto had met since the rebels stormed a diplomatic garden party on 17 December. They apparently chose Canada because its ambassador to Lima, Anthony Vincent, will be on the mediation team and so that neither would be seen to be losing face.

Mr Hashimoto had expressed concern that Mr Fujimori may be leaning towards a military solution.

The Japanese Prime Minister strongly criticised provocative police manoeuvres outside the besieged compound last week, when police taunts led the rebels to fire at an armoured police vehicle.

In Toronto, Mr Fujimori admitted the police actions had been "inappropriate."

But he added: "To the extent that there is no harm to the hostages, no force will be used. If a single hostage is harmed, it is a single hostage too many."

With the siege about to move into its eighth week, the chances of hostages falling sick are growing rapidly.

## Japanese PM wriggles on horns of a dilemma

Richard Lloyd Parry  
Kyoto

The hostage crisis in Peru has been complicated immeasurably by the unique relationship between Lima and Tokyo, and the domestic agenda of the Prime Minister, Ryutaro Hashimoto. At the emergency summit in Toronto at the weekend he "reaffirmed his full confidence" in Peru's handling of the situation, a curiosity, since last week he was telling his own people the opposite. What was clear, however, was the Japanese Prime Minister's cunning in choosing the residence of the Japanese ambassador for the drama.

In Peru, Japan is more than just a rich trading partner: it is its biggest foreign benefactor, and the ancestral home of tens of thousands of its people, up to and including its president. More than 900 million (£500m) of development loans are tied up in Peru.

More importantly, from the Tupac Amaru's point of view, Japan has a poor record of cri-

sis management, a squeamishness about the sufferings of its citizens abroad and a history of caving in to terrorism. Of all Peru's friends, Japan was always going to be least tolerant of a hard line and with most leverage in apply, in terms of supplying it with aid packages or withdrawing them. "Fujimori certainly knows that if he decides to pull a Rambo against Tokyo's wishes, the money pipeline from Japan will be shut down instantly," said John Neuffer, senior research fellow at Mitsui Marine Research.

Apart from the ambassador, the 72 hostages include employees of some of Japan's biggest corporations.

During his 12 months in power Mr Hashimoto has created an image as a dynamic leader, in contrast with his predecessor, who was paralysed by a number of disasters in 1995, including the Kobe earthquake and Tokyo subway gas attack.

Last year Mr Hashimoto supervised talks with the US on reducing bases in Okinawa and since his re-election in Oc-

tober he has presented himself as the aggressive champion of administrative and financial reform. But in the hostage crisis he is almost helpless.

Japan has no special forces able to aid citizens overseas; in any case, its "peace" constitution makes dispatch of troops overseas a political minefield. Mr Hashimoto is in danger of appearing more and more like a bit-player. It was this impression that the summit in Toronto was intended to dispel.

Technically, Mr Hashimoto could have the final say: the ambassador's residence counts as Japanese territory and should a direct assault become the only option (if any harm befell the hostages, for instance), he would be asked for his consent.

If he said no, he would appear culpably weak-kneed; if he said yes, he would have to face the consequences of a shoot-out. However tough his public image, it is a chalice which would bring nothing but risk.



Real life: Beauty with Candle by Chen Yifei, the painter who is finally finding favour in his home land Courtesy: Marlborough Fine Arts (London) Ltd

Teresa Poole  
Peking

It could have been a tricky manoeuvre. But with utmost skill and without a word, China's most successful modern painter guided one of the country's ageing deputy prime ministers past the larger-than-life, full-frontal female attractions of *Reclining Nude* towards the safer territory of his portrait of a (fully clothed) *Young Cellist*.

As the posse of black-raincoated public-security officials roughly elbowed out of the way anyone conceivably near the path of the 70-year-old government official, a senior representative from the organising British gallery asked the headmen whether it might be appropriate to offer the VIP a glass of wine. "He does not drink," barked back the bodyguard, shoving her to one side.

Such are the challenges of bringing an art show to Peking. But at least the London gallery, Marlborough Fine Art, had been forewarned of the ban on nudes hanging paintings at the exhibition venue, the China National Museum of Fine Arts. Yards of golden chain had instead been brought to secure the huge oil canvases and smaller drawings for "The Homecoming of Chen Yifei", a retrospective of the contemporary mainland painter whose "romantic realism" paintings

## China welcomes home prodigal artist son

have pioneered a new commercial status for modern Chinese art. Last October, for instance, *Love Song*, which portrays a Chinese couple playing musical instruments, sold at auction in Peking for 1.98m yuan (£150,000). Four of his recent Tibetan series have also sold in recent months, making a total of around £450,000.

For 50-year-old Chen Yifei, the current show is his first in China since he departed for the United States in 1980. It opened just before Christmas in Shanghai, his home town, where Chen was besieged by adoring fans delighted that a local artist had achieved such international commercial acclaim.

This weekend the exhibition transferred to Peking, where the VIP guest-list indicated more than a passing interest from government leaders. As well as the 70-year-old

vice-Prime Minister, Zou Jiahua, the official opening was attended by Li Ruihan, a standing-committee member of the Politburo no less.

It was not always thus. Chen graduated from art college in Shanghai just as the Cultural Revolution started. It was a mixed time for the young artist. His technical skills and draughtsmanship were employed churning out socialist realist propaganda art, punctuated by periods of criticism for lack of revolutionary ardour. His heroic portrait of a Chinese soldier, *Eulogy of the Yellow River*, was attacked for using colours which were "too soft". Chen said: "At that time all the paintings should be 'red' and 'bright'." The most serious trouble was over *Red Flag* whose realistic depiction of soldiers in battle was attacked for "propagating the horrors of war".

By the end of the Cultural Revolution, Chen's parents - persecuted as both intellectuals and Christians - had died. In his career, however, his technical skills had triumphed over political criticism and he emerged as one of China's most important modern artists. "Fate", as he puts it, led to an opportunity to move to the US in 1980, where he was taken up by Armand Hammer's gallery and launched down the artistic path towards riches.

Financial wellbeing has come easier then critical acclaim for his near-photographic style of painting. "I worked as a picture restorer for one year when I arrived in the US," he said. "So I wanted to try to use the Western, very traditional painting techniques." The most recent works, giant canvases of Tibetan people, have become more impressionistic, but Chen still bristles at the "political reasons" why Western critics prefer abstract or avant-garde art as an expression of new freedoms in China.

While Chen may gripe at critics, his financial success looks assured. Marlborough Fine Art intends to exhibit him at several international art fairs this year, and will hold a London show with his work in June. According to Chen, his parents wanted him to follow in his father's footsteps as a chemical engineer because "artists were always poor".

# Vietnam

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## international

# Icy grip of fear returns to haunt Albanian streets

Brutal crackdown brings night raids and torture

Andrew Gumbel  
Berat

Albanian authorities have rounded up, arrested and beaten hundreds of young men all over the country, sending some for "special treatment" in the capital, Tirana, and herding the rest into local police stations in a ruthless attempt to scare the restive population off the streets.

In the southern town of Berat and in other provincial towns in the area, the atmosphere is icy with fear. Not only will ordinary people not speak, they will not even sit at the same table as visiting journalists. The towns are crawling with police and with sinister men with short

cropped hair and leather jackets who stare at everyone who passes. Only the bravest describe how the police, some of whom are masked, set up roadblocks and swooped on homes at three in the morning.

The repression in progress is by far the most brutal in Albania since the dying days of the Communist regime in 1990. According to the government's own figures, 247 people have been arrested with the charge that they were responsible for the destruction of state property in last Sunday's riots, and 72 committed to trial. In repeated bulletins, state television has announced that the proof against this hard core is overwhelming

and they can expect to serve up to 15 years in prison.

The extent of the repression appears to be much wider than officially acknowledged. *The Independent* has seen detailed evidence of more than 200 people having been rounded up in Berat alone. Of these, 46 have been sent to Tirana, 30 have been released and 120 or more have been crammed into two tiny rooms in the police station.

Those released have all been treated for beatings, and have reported appalling violence and torture. The doctors involved are so terrified that their official diagnoses include such surreal conditions as "axial neuritis" and "toxic influenza". In

private, the same doctors say some of the released detainees are too roughed up to move. Unconfirmed reports also suggest that the latest prisoners, too numerous for the police station, are being held in sewers and underground military tunnels.

The fate of those sent to Tirana is unknown. With the crisis over Albania's failed pyramid investment schemes entering its final, most devastating phase, the government is clearly terrified of a repeat of the riots that pushed the country to the brink of chaos a week ago, and bewildered about how to prepare its people for the next round of bad news.

This week, the state is supposed to begin compensating people with assets frozen from

two of the pyramid schemes, but it is not clear that it will be able to do so. The largest of the schemes still in operation, involving hundreds of thousands of investors and hundreds of millions of dollars, are just a step away from collapse. Their disappearance would almost certainly bring the government crashing down with them.

Berat is the Albanian town worst-hit by the wave of arrests, partly because it saw some of the worst violence last weekend and partly because it is a traditional Socialist Party stronghold that bitterly resents the looming presence of the ruling Democratic Party, which has taken power locally through a mix of intimidation and electoral fraud. The arrests appear to be targeted at anyone who might try to stir up trouble. Relatives' attempts to locate detainees have proved fruitless.

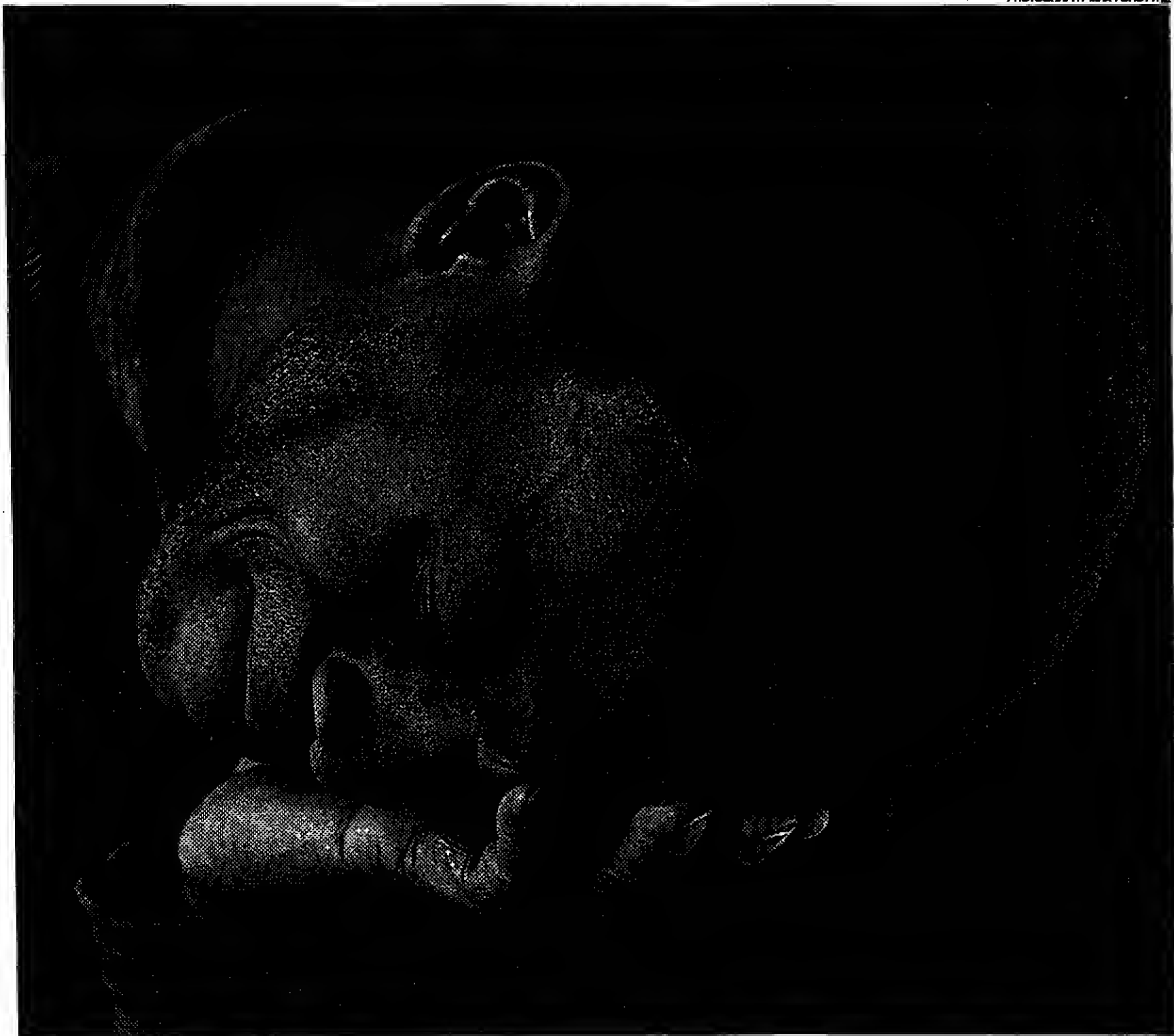
The government is due to begin pay-outs on Wednesday, but it is not clear if these will be in cash or in some kind of bond or voucher. Either way, a major issue of currency risks triggering hyperinflation. The lek has already nose-dived against the dollar in the past few days.

The authorities are praying that the biggest scheme, run by the conglomerate Vefa, can keep going since the company is the Albanian equivalent of General Motors - if it blows, the whole country blows. But Vefa has defaulted on its investment contracts, withholding customers' capital, paying interest in lek even on hard-currency deposits (at a terrible exchange rate), and cutting its interest rate in half.



Taken in: The opposition trade union leader, Azam Hajdari (centre), being arrested by police in Tirana yesterday

Photograph: Michel Euler/AP



PHOTOGRAPHY MAX FORSYTHE

## Jail grenade fuels biker-gang feud

Copenhagen (AP) — An anti-tank grenade was fired into a prison housing members of the Bandidos biker gang early yesterday, injuring one gang member in his cell.

Police said the grenade, fired from a nearby highway, apparently did not explode after breaking through the cell window.

The inmate was identified as Paul Andersen, who is being held pending trial in connection with the October anti-tank grenade attack on the Hell's Angels' compound in Copenhagen, Denmark, in which two people were killed and 19 injured.

Police said several people with ties to the Hell's Angels were arrested in connection with yesterday's 4am attack on the jail in Koege, 12 miles south of Copenhagen. They did not give further details. The Hell's Angels and Bandidos gangs have been feuding for three years in Denmark, Finland, Norway and Sweden.

The gang war has left 10 people dead and more than 50 injured. Attacks have become increasingly brazen in the past year, beginning with shootings in May at the international airport in Copenhagen and Oslo, Norway, in which one Bandidos member was killed and four were injured.

Yesterday's attack was the first time in the feud that an anti-tank grenade was used against the Bandidos. At least nine grenades have been launched against the Hell's Angels or their allies.

Police said the grenade fired yesterday was of unspecified Eastern European origin. Officials have said that grenades used in previous attacks were believed to have been stolen from lightly guarded military depots in Sweden.

## significant shorts

### Armed gang kills 31 in Algerian massacre

A band of men armed with knives and axes killed 31 people in an Algerian town south of the capital Algiers, the newspaper *El Watan* reported.

Some 50 men led the attack just after midnight on Friday, invading a neighbourhood in Medea, and forcing residents into the street where they were killed and then beheaded by a dwarf, the paper quoted residents as saying. There was no immediate claim of responsibility for the massacre, but suspicion fell on Muslim militants. A source close to security forces said they believed the 31 were related to a dissident member of the Armed Islamic Group (GIA).

About 310 people are known to have been killed, and some 600 injured, in attacks since the start of the Muslim festival of Ramadan on 10 January.

AP/Reuters — Algiers/Paris

### Bulgaria protests hit the road

Protesters blocked main roads in Bulgaria as leaders of the ruling Socialist Party met to try to form a new government, ignoring four weeks of daily opposition rallies and calls for immediate elections. Bulgaria is edging towards economic collapse and urgently needs a credible government to negotiate with foreign lenders and set up a fixed exchange rate regime to restore confidence in the national currency.

Reuters — Sofia

### Bombs explode over Corsica

More than 50 bombs exploded early yesterday all around Corsica in a wave of violence unprecedented in recent years. The Corsican National Liberation Front-Historic Branch claimed responsibility for the 56 pre-dawn attacks in a three-page communiqué sent to local media. No one was hurt in the bombings which targeted banks and government buildings. Police later detained three people for questioning, saying that the three were close to the Cuncolta Nazionalista, the legal arm of the Liberation Front-Historic Branch. The bombings came after France cracked down last week on the separatist movement.

AP — Ajaccio

### Israel-Palestine 'hope'

Israeli and Palestinian leaders, in what they called positive and productive talks, agreed at the World Economic Forum meeting in Davos to meet again on Thursday for detailed talks on extending Palestinian self-rule.

The Israeli Prime Minister, Benjamin Netanyahu, said the agreement reflected "a great feeling of hope" and that he was confident that he and Palestinian President Yasser Arafat could overcome the obstacles to Middle East peace.

Reuters — Davos

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# Uniforms, yes: but the issue is standards

That David Blunkett was on the television yesterday morning, but it was so early - what was he talking about again? Children to salute the Union flag on their way in to school? Homework to be doubled? The Lord's Prayer, *God Save the Queen* and the new Clause IV to become part of the national curriculum? No, no, it was school uniforms: luminous blazers to make it easier for conscientious citizens to detect curfew-breakers who are not doing their homework.

With our liberal leanings, it would be easy to oppose school uniforms. Few of us liked it when we were at school. But Mr Blunkett is, we have to admit with some regret, utterly right. Training shoes with flashing lights in the heels present too strong an argument.

It is, essentially, the "flashing trainers" argument which has swung the pendulum back from the liberalism of the Seventies.

The wishest of washy liberals is now in favour of school uniforms because they are opposed to fashion one-up-personship, just as they are opposed to all competitive sports. It is not fair on children from poor families to allow them to be visibly outdone in designer labels or expensive Reeboks. As soon as they are old enough to want Umbro and Nike

(usually when they cease to be Infants and become Juniors), put them in uniform.

Mr Blunkett reflects the shift in mood. He was leader of Sheffield council in 1981 when it decided its schools could not make the wearing of uniforms compulsory. But as his sons advanced through the comprehensive education system, the more authoritarian and puritanical side of his personality came to the fore. As a parent, he voted to bring back uniforms in his sons' school in Sheffield. And yesterday he said a Labour government would encourage parents to be halloted on compulsory uniforms in all state primary and secondary schools.

Hillary Clinton has made the same ideological journey in America, where uniforms are rare. Most American schools simply have dress codes - "no knives to be worn outside the pants", that kind of thing - but she told the Democratic Convention last year that she wanted school uniforms back.

There is one other good argument in favour of school uniforms: it is that pupils are more recognisable outside schools, which acts as a disincentive to truancy, and makes it easier for teachers to tend their charges.

For the rest, arguments for and against are either trivial, or bad. A

delightfully attractive but not at all compelling reason for having uniforms is that it gives pupils something relatively harmless to rebel against. Instead of breaking up phone boxes or cutting up bus seats, they can focus their energies on how to tie the biggest knot with the shortest wide bit, or how they can make their skirts shorter by hitching up the waistband.

Poor arguments are mostly septuaginted. Getting rid of school uniforms, the blimpish right argues, symbolised the arrival of permissiveness: casual clothes in school blurred the distinction between

teacher and pupil, learning and sloth, order and anarchy. Beyond the marginal effect on pupils in signalling that school is different from the rest of life, none of this stands up to scrutiny. But the Tory press will now co-opt Mr Blunkett for the most arcane forms of dress, in their nostalgic reverie of blazers and ties, gymslips and tunics. And the full Bufton Tufton Memorial Kit probably costs far more than any Blue Bolt, Calvin Klein or Fila. In practice, most schools strike a sensible balance between cost, practicality and smartness. Ties, for example, are not necessary.

The trouble with the wishy-washies is that they tend to go for a pick 'n' mix approach to uniforms. They tend to go for "soft" uniforms, with many of the elements optional, or even just a tightened up dress code. That defeats the point, which is, to state the obvious, uniformity. Whatever is agreed should be narrowly defined and sensibly but firmly enforced.

That is our opinion, it is Gillian Shephard's and now it is David Blunkett's too. But the important point is that no government should dictate these things. It should be up to parents and staff, and in some degree pupils, to decide. Giving pupils a say is a good way of encouraging responsibility; a uniform imposed by consent after debate is much likelier to be respected.

Of course, dress codes and school uniforms, like flags and prayer in the United States, are essentially peripheral matters, used for their symbolism by politicians of all stripes because the real issues that matter in education are much harder to tackle. Pupils wearing uniforms don't make for better teachers, nor do they instantly become cleverer: they just create a better climate for organising learning. So this is just a Monday morning before the election gets properly under way leading article: the serious debate should be about

whether Chris Woodhead is correct to claim that 15,000 teachers are not up to scratch. Last week it emerged that his own inspectors had only found 4,500 substandard ones, and he responded by saying his staff were just being too lax in their judgments. Let's not forget that all this fuss about school uniforms, which is after all designed to gratify the *Daily Mail* and its readers more than *The Independent* and its leader writers, is merely incidental in the crusade to raise standards.

## A plug for the sea breeze

As you a Luddite Don Quixote, Ailing at wind turbines spreading their visual pollution across Wales and the Lake District? Or a techno-greenie like Jonathon Porritt, who thinks that wind farms are beautiful, as well as being the alternative to planet-warming fuel-burning? On balance, we're with Mr Porritt, although we know that they're noisy and don't want too many more of them on our hills. Surely the answer is, as we reported last year, to float them at sea. And to tax fossil fuels into the ground, where they belong.

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

### Saddam still flouting UN demands

Sir: Dr al-Rubei and Mr Rangwala (letters, 28 January) argue that sanctions help Saddam. I strongly disagree. May I add to Mr Berman's points (letter, 25 January)?

We should not forget why UN sanctions were imposed in 1990. Iraq had to be made to atone for its illegal occupation of Kuwait and to compensate the victims of the Gulf War. It had to be made clear to Saddam that aggression does not pay. Sanctions were the means of forcing Iraq to meet its obligations under Security Council Resolutions.

Iraq has not complied. On the contrary, Saddam continues to conceal his residual weapons of mass destruction capability. He has provided no compensation to war victims, including many Britons. He has returned no Kuwaiti property. He has accounted for none of the over 600 missing Kuwaiti and third country nationals.

Mr Rangwala defends Iraq's right to possess weapons. The UN Security Council does not demand the destruction of Iraq's conventional weapons; it does demand - rightly - that Iraq's weapons of mass destruction be destroyed.

Before the Gulf war Iraq possessed enough chemical and biological weapons to destroy the world's population several times over. Saddam's plans to procure and produce such lethal weapons pose a severe risk to the security of the region. They must be foiled for good. Until they are, sanctions must stay. The UN Security Council is unanimous on this.

Saddam's failure to meet the UN's demands prolongs the Iraqi people's suffering. He oppresses his people ruthlessly, with a sickening disregard for human rights. He spends Iraq's scarce reserves on military procurement and lavish palaces for his own use.

The UK has been active in helping to alleviate the Iraqi people's suffering. We co-sponsored UN Security Council Resolution 986 which allows Iraq to sell oil to finance food, medicines and essential humanitarian projects. About \$800m worth of aid will flow to the Iraqi people over the first six months. We have already given them over \$90m in aid since 1991, making us the second largest donor.

I fear that the Iraqi people cannot expect to live anything like a normal life while Saddam remains. They would certainly be better off without him.

The Rt Hon JEREMY HANLEY MP  
Minister of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs  
Foreign & Commonwealth Office  
London SW1

### Taxi is cheaper, Ministers

Sir: Travelling to lunch with John Major by private car and getting home would cost Peter Lilley, Michael Heseltine, Gillian Shephard and Sir George Young a total of £168 (at 0.33p per mile), with 11 hours' driving time (assuming there were no hold-ups) and produce about 120 kilograms of CO<sub>2</sub> ("Lunch date with Mr Major could be a journey too far", 30 January).

If instead they used four large



high-quality taxis, each sharing them with two other occupants making similar journeys, this would save them £33 and they would only be responsible for 40kg of CO<sub>2</sub>. The journeys might take a bit longer while other people were picked up and dropped off en route but during this time they could read, work, phone etc.

What we need to develop in this country is the information infrastructure that would allow people making similar journeys to be matched together in this way and feed these matched journey requirements to the taxi companies for execution.

Possibly John Major's guests could discuss the method of achieving this during their lunch, researching it on the way there, and actioning it on the way home.

PETER MILLER  
Community Technology Ltd  
Cambridge

### Right balance for single-sex wards

Sir: As Stephen Dorrell points out, single-sex wards would indeed protect the privacy and dignity of patients ("Mixed-sex wards axed by Dorrell", 28 January), but could reduce the policy - with no margin for flexibility for ward managers - not cause a further rise in waiting times for acute beds?

A male patient with an acute medical or surgical complaint, having to wait for a male bed to become available on a partitioned ward with only a female bed available, could be put at risk.

JAMES TEMLETT  
Hull

### Irish gave up own tongue

Sir: To this native of Northern Ireland the general thrust of Canon Nicholas Frayling's call for England to face up to its guilt in Ireland ("Britain owes Ireland an apology", 29 January) seems difficult to gainsay. However, on one detail his *mea culpa* is too strident. England did not rob the Irish people of their language; the historical evidence suggests that they threw this beautiful and ancient tongue away.

Daniel O'Connell (1775-1847), the Liberator, a fluent Irish speaker himself, refused to teach it to his children and urged his countrymen to speak English on the grounds that this would further

their political and economic emancipation. Many followed his advice.

It is true that in the later 19th century English was the medium of instruction in the Irish national educational system and speaking Irish was harshly discouraged in schools. However, the damage had already been done before the advent of mass education and, in any case, it should be noted that similar official disapproval did not wipe out Welsh or Scots Gaelic to anything like the same extent.

They, however, were able to take refuge from the public dominance of English in the Chapel and Kirk. But in the Catholic chapels Latin ruled supreme and Irish had nowhere to go.

This having been said, fluency in Irish, acquired in school, is valued by many in the nationalist community in the North. As a gesture, why should the language not be given official parity with English in the Six Counties?

The Rev PETER HATTON  
Droitwich, Worcestershire

### Best way to boycott oil?

Sir: I normally buy Total petrol. It is cheap, the local Total garage is convenient for my home, and they run a tempting "points" scheme. However, since, as you reported on 31 January, Total is in partnership with the Burmese state oil company, I considered changing to another brand in protest against human rights abuse in Burma, but have decided not to.

If, through a boycott of its products, Total were to disengage from Burma, it would have to source its oil from somewhere else. Iraq? Iran? Algeria? Almost all major producer countries are, frankly, tyrannies.

All oil comes mixed with blood - nearly all oil products come from crude that has been blended from various sources, and there is no way that I know of ensuring that the petrol from your neighbourhood pump is exclusively of North Sea or North American origin.

JAMES SCOTT  
Milton Keynes, Buckinghamshire

### Our film was fair

Sir: Your reviewer has some criticism of Ken Loach's *Carla's Song*, which I produced (Tabloid, 30 January). That is his right, but there is one aspect of his piece which I find offensive. It is the suggestion that by portraying "all-singin", all dancin' Sandinistas" we impose our own foreign, patronising,

view of life in Nicaragua. In the film, Carla is part of a cultural brigade, a group of dancers and musicians who tour the war zones to boost morale. Their show was devised by people who did precisely that in the Eighties. We recorded their reality and show it in the film. This is not a romanticised version of the war, it is how the Nicaraguans chose to present themselves and - judging by the reactions of the people at the many screenings there - for them it clearly has the ring of truth.

An earlier film of Ken's, *Ladybird, Ladybird*, opens with a karaoke scene in a pub. The real-life Maggie (on whom the film was based) and Chrissie Rock (the actress who played her) shared a love of karaoke. While we were in Nicaragua, Oyanka Cabezas had a family birthday - the centrepiece, in common with many Nicaraguan parties, was a highly charged dance, the *Falo de Mayo*. Both scenes echo their own reality.

SALLY HIBBIN  
Producer  
Parallax Pictures Ltd  
London WC2

### Factory decline

Sir Does Hamish McRae ("The other problem with jobs bought from the Japanese", 31 January) not realise that it is precisely because manufacturing jobs are of less worth than the more highly paid "higher-skilled" positions in finance, marketing and advertising that UK manufacturing has declined to its current level? Without manufacturing what would be proposed to advertise, market or finance?

PAUL ROGERS  
Wells, Somerset

### Cold comfort

Sir: I sympathise with Colin Dunn and his request for advice on how to react without giving offence when a young woman, full of cold, sniffling and sneezing, takes the adjacent seat on a long train journey (letter, 31 January). It would be terribly rude to cause her any embarrassment, so when this happens to me I always endeavour to out-sneeze the lady.

This puts her at ease. I act out symptoms of such severity that she will understand that it does not matter if I catch her cold.

Usually the young ladies are so overwhelmed by my thoughtfulness that they choose to sit elsewhere, so I can enjoy my demise in peace.

JOE BOSWELL  
London N4

### Food safety body needs powers

Sir: The description "a food safety chief, independent but answerable to ministers" is an oxymoron ("Cabinet concedes need for food safety supremo", 30 January). The actual safety of food is what we require, not the perception of safety. The question we should ask is "would such a body have prevented the BSE risks?" The answer to this is no. They might have reduced the problems after the 1988 and 1989 bans, but no more than that.

A useful body would have to have powers over animal feed and additives, such as the American FDA is using at present to ban the use of meat and bone meal in feed. We should cease being hypocritical about how our food is produced and how the inevitable waste is disposed of or recycled, by renderers (and compounders). Prevention of bad practices requires a sufficient food premises inspectorate (which could have prevented the *E. coli* outbreak).

The restoration and funding of veterinary research laboratories and the veterinary inspectorate, together with the encouragement of medical/veterinary and international research collaboration, are what is required to stave off further comparable diseases. We should learn from our mistakes.

ANNE C MADDOCKS  
Chairman,  
Spongiform Encephalopathy  
Research Campaign  
Chislehurst, Kent

### Right balance for single-sex wards

Sir: David Gordon (letter, 31 January) replies to my letter of 27 January and points out that farming systems still exist which allow animals a reasonable life and appropriate food, and which also minimise environmental damage.

However there is insufficient land available for our present number of farm animals to be reared in the ways that Mr Gordon describes. Large intensive farms are therefore a major factor in soil erosion and desertification throughout the world. For example, in the United States, 85 per cent of topsoil loss is due to livestock ranching.

We can only feed the world's human population in an environmentally sustainable way if people in the West eat more vegetarian and vegan food. Instead we waste too many valuable crops by feeding them to animals. This wastes between 75 and 90 per cent of the protein and energy value.

In 1993 the "Worldwatch Report" said that "if we in the rich industrial nations do not eat less meat, the world will starve".

RICHARD MOUNTFORD  
Birmingham



## profile

# New statesman or new conspirator?

**"T**here goes my peerage," said Geoffrey Robinson MP when he saw the cover of the *New Statesman* the first issue after its redesign. It sported a Steve Bell cartoon that depicted the Royal Family as a line of prostitutes on a street corner, with Lady Di leaning into the window of a kerb-crawler. Robinson, who has not long taken over as the magazine's owner, seemed genuinely taken aback by the sight.

Anyone who knows Ian Hargreaves, quondam editor of this newspaper and now in the chair at the *Statesman*, would not have been surprised. Not by the cartoon. But by the fact that he had not troubled to show it to the proprietor until it was too late to change it.

So if it is not a peerage, what exactly is it that has motivated Robinson in his decision to buy the luss-making magazine? Conventional wisdom has it that he is after a seat in the Cabinet. Such were the judgements aired over the summer when he lent Tony Blair his villa in Tuscany for a family holiday. Robinson, a former managing director of Jaguar Cars, has built up a fortune of at least £30m on the side over the past decade while serving quietly – very quietly – as a Labour MP. He is just the man to give business credibility to a Labour cabinet, most likely at the Department of Trade and Industry.

But in recent weeks a more

**Geoffrey Robinson is an MP, a tycoon and now a publisher. What does he want next? A Cabinet seat? Or more, asks Paul Valley**

Machiavellian theory has begun to emerge – that Robinson is laying the ground for some future plot to oust Tony Blair as leader and replace him with the shadow Chancellor, Gordon Brown. Already! Surely this is too far-fetched.

"He's part of Brown's positioning in the party to build up an alternative power base to create an independent claim to the leadership should the need arise," said one who is close to the heart of new Labour. "In the Parliamentary Labour Party people are signed up as Brown or Blair supporters."

"Once Brown and Blair were inseparable. Now there is an emerging tension. I wouldn't want to overstate it, but it's a potential faultline and it is get-

ting more pronounced. Certainly some of the more factional Blairites see the *New Statesman* as a Brown organ."

There is no ground so fecund for conspiracy theory as a political party – particularly one that feels itself at the portals of power.

It is true that Brown's lieutenant, Ed Balls, played a significant role in the plot to secure the *New Statesman* as an organ for new Labour. The chance came last Christmas, when the magazine's previous bankroller, Philip Jeffrey, the socialist millionaire who founded the Fads DIY chain, withdrew funding and put it into administration. Jeffrey had intended to buy it back from the administrators, Grant Thornton, on terms that would allow him greater control. But the administrators' duty to seek the highest bidder provided the grounds for a grand plot in which the key new Labour courtiers – the spin doctor Peter Mandelson, the press strategist Alastair Campbell and Blair's chief-of-staff, Jonathan Powell, all became involved.

At its heart was Mr Balls, who became the main intermediary between the party machivels, the magazine's staff and the man who was persuaded to stump up the asking price – £125,000, plus £250,000 to pay off its debts – Geoffrey Robinson.

There is no doubt that Robinson is a wheeler-dealer. He is a relaxed, affable character who does not come across like the

boss of a metal-bashing company, or even an old-style Labour MP. His image is more that of a star-struck celebrity lawyer.

"His manner is diffident, almost bumbling and ineffective," said one friend, "but it belies a sharp mind. He's actually very clever. He thinks quickly, reads people and situations fast and makes swift decisions."

"Things get done around him," said another. "In conversation you think he's not concentrating on what you're saying, but the next day he'll make some incisive remark about it."

That Robinson is an achiever is beyond dispute. His wealth supports a portfolio of interests worthy of a Renaissance man: business, architecture, cars, painting, football and science. Almost certainly Labour's richest MP, he owns an eight-bedroomed Lutyns home near Godalming, Surrey, where his opera singer wife, Marie Elena Giorgio, lives, as well as his own penthouse overlooking Park Lane.

Robinson collects not just cars – which include not one but two chauffeur-driven Jags – he also collects houses. He has recently acquired another 20-bedroomed Lutyns mansion with a Gernsey Jekyll garden in Hampshire and has a flat in the

Riviera and the estate in Italy. But "politics is his first love," said one acquaintance. He is known to be a key figure in Labour's New Business Committee, established to secure new business contacts for the party. Less well-known is that he is the brains behind Labour's only new fiscal strategy – the windfall tax on the public utilities. It is Robinson who has done the backroom work for Gordon Brown which has led to the extension of the tax to British Telecom and the former British Airways Authority, and the likelihood of doubling the income from the tax to £10bn.

There are now those who are wondering whether Robinson will be given the role of adding some business bottom to a Blair cabinet in the way that Harold Lever did for the government of Harold Wilson. If so, the circle will have come full turn. It was Wilson who enticed Robinson into politics. The son of a furniture manufacturer, he graduated from Clare College, Cambridge – he speaks Russian, French, German and Italian – and was studying economics and history at Yale where Wilson came across him. After serving in the Intelligence Corps during his National Service, Robinson

went to work on transport in the Labour Research Department.

From there he went to the Industrial Reorganisation Corporation, the crucible of Wilson's "white heat of technology" revolution. But the reality of state planning proved sobering. Robinson, along with most of the IRC's other young corporatist planning whizzkids – who included Sir Alastair Morton (now of Euro-Tunnel), Graham Hearne (now Enterprise Oil boss) and John Gardiner (now head of the Laird Group) – left the organisation as firm advocates of market economics. "He doesn't want to see Brown and Blair make the same mistakes," one insider said.

Out in the world of industry, Robinson became financial controller of British Leyland, then managing director of Leyland Innocent in Milan before being made chief executive of Jaguar Cars at the age of 33.

His management style was such that when he applied to be Labour candidate for Coventry North West (the constituency that contains the Jaguar and Daimler car plants) he was adopted with the backing of even the hard-line trade unionists. This was a man bringing jobs to a declining industry, who was subsequently prepared to act as unpaid chief exec of the

ill-fated Meriden Motor Cycle Workers Co-operative.

But Labour never formed a government and Robinson was not comfortable in opposition. After four years as a frontbench spokesman, first on science and then on industry, he virtually dropped out of active politics.

In 1986 he began a one-man technology business, which is now worth £200m as the conglomerate TransTec. Robinson specialised in aerospace customers – with contracts in Japan, Spain, Russia and South Africa. Despite a hiccup in 1994, when he was pressured to split his roles as chairman and chief executive amid concerns about the company's performance and past accounting practices, TransTec has been an unmitigated success. Since Robinson appointed a new chief executive, it has made numerous acquisitions, taking a longer-term view than most venture capitalists in the field, and built a strong order book. Last year Robinson bought another £20m of shares in the firm.

His entrepreneurial flair was not universally appreciated. In 1991, the hard left in his constituency tried to deselect him on the grounds that he was an absentee MP. (He has neglected to collect a house in the constituency and stays in the local Post House when he goes up for

surgeries: during one year he did not utter a single word in the Commons chamber.) They came within 1 per cent of the votes needed. Only Robinson's Jaguar background helped him to hold on; many hard-line unionists wouldn't join the Militant attempt to oust him.

For all that, Robinson continued in his ways. During the 1992-93 parliamentary session, in a table of the Commons' 20 worst attenders he came 19th. (Fortunately, Tony Blair was 20th.)

With power in prospect he has returned to the scene, but is there any real evidence that he is backing Brown?

"Geoffrey thinks that all politics is about the economy," said one friend. "He is scornful of the moral and constitutional agendas. He hates Jack Straw and his liberal populism. So Brown's is the area to which he naturally gravitates."

There is no doubt that he is closer to Brown than to Blair. He backed Brown for the leadership when John Smith died. Brown and Brown's brother used his flat on the Riviera for a holiday last summer, and at Robinson's frequent and lavish parties Brown is more often in evidence than is the party leader.

Yet the two men do not accord completely. Robinson is strongly opposed to a European single currency. At the last Labour conference he was actively hectoring people against the single currency and telling everyone that Blair was having second thoughts on Europe.

Those who really know him discount the notion that he is helping to position Brown for a future plot against Blair. "Geoffrey is not a mischief-maker. At 58 he is not a faction leader or even a king-maker – he's been out of the swim too long to have the contacts. He's more of an uncle to Gordon. He knows his own limitations."

Perhaps he knows that a seat in the Cabinet is beyond him, too. Despite his manifest intelligence and management skills, there are those who maintain that he lacks the skills in argument to be a Cabinet minister.

But, owning the *New Statesman* gives him a different kind of leverage. It could be that he simply thinks he can make money from the magazine, having bought at rock bottom in the economic cycle and installed a lively editor. But there is almost certainly a double edge (as there is to his recent £5m investment in Coventry FC): the cash is earmarked to bring on young players and Robinson gets a cut of the transfer fee if they are sold). The crunch for new Labour could come early – over public sector pay, over tax, over a European single currency. If Brown and Blair did split, the voice of the new, improved *New Statesman* might be potent.

The integrity of Ian Hargreaves might prove a stumbling block to a partisan proprietorial position. But then editors can always be sacked. For the time being, Geoffrey Robinson is a man to be carefully watched.



A triumph of business and lunch

Jeremy Warner

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## When twigs were twogs and the silly song ruled

**"B**ill Bailey is a one-off," wrote James Rampton in the comedy section of this paper's Eye magazine on Saturday. "There is no other performer on earth who would think of playing *Three Blind Mice* in the style of Richard Claydeman..."

It is always dangerous to say sweeping things like that, as I have found to my cost in the past, because there will always be some over-informed reader who will write in and point out some glaring exception to your rule. In James Rampton's case I am afraid it is going to be me, because I can think of one other performer on earth who might think of playing *Three Blind Mice* in the style of Richard Claydeman, and that is John Dankworth.

Not only would John Dankworth be capable of it, but he has done it. He once made a record of that very tune, *Three Blind Mice*, in which he parodied not just one but half a dozen different people.

Richard Claydeman was not one of them, because in the 1950s, when he made the record, Claydeman was not a household name, perhaps not

even born. Dankworth chose to arrange the tune in the style of different top jazz names of the time, such as Gerry Mulligan and the Modern Jazz Quartet, and if you were a jazz fan it was a very funny record, especially the section where he played the nursery rhyme in the pretentious style of Stan Kenton, renaming this section "A Trio of Sighted Rodents". This being the 1950s, the number came out on a 78rpm record and was, I think, a modest hit for Johnny Dankworth, as he then was – at any rate, you can still find the record in some quantities in places where they still sell old 78 records.

I don't suppose James Rampton was around in those days, so he can be forgiven for being knocked out by the exciting new idea of a musical parody using *Three Blind Mice*.

In fact, if you are a reviewer of comedians these days, there is no particular reason why you should connect music and comedy at all, which is extraordinary when you think of the place the comic song had in our culture for so long. The music hall and the comic song were



Miles Kingston

almost synonymous, and Gilbert and Sullivan weren't half bad either, but even when the music hall had faded away the idea of the comic song persisted. The line continued through the Western Brothers, and Arthur Askey, and Noel Coward, and Paddy Roberts, and Tom Lehrer, and Flanders and Swann, and ...

What happened to it after that? Where did it go? I grew up in a house full of old 78s of songs, some classical, a lot by Bing Crosby and a good few by comic performers such as Arthur Askey and Frank Crumit. Because my Aunt

Peggy lived out in the Bahamas we also had records by Nassau's favourite calypso singer, Blind Blake, and one of the first songs I got to know by heart was a comic item about the Abolition: "It was love, love, love alone, Caused King Edward to leave de throne..."

While we are wandering through the swamps of childhood nostalgia, I realise now that I first heard of the name of millionaire JP Morgan through a Blind Blake song:

*My name is Morgan, But it ain't JP. There ain't no bank on Wall Street That belongs to me. So forget your champagne appetite 'Cos the best you'll get is beer tonight. My name is Morgan, But it ain't JP.*

The point I'm getting round to is that we don't seem to breed songs like that any more. Is there anyone around who makes a living out of singing funny songs, or is famous for singing funny songs, or has had a hit with a funny song recently? In the cabaret world there's Kit and the Widow, I suppose, and

Instant Sunshine, but there's nobody in mainstream comedy that I can think of off-hand who sings comically. Is it our culture that has decided to eliminate the comic song? Is it the industry that now makes it impossible for people to have one-off hits like "The Laughing Policeman" or Sophie Tucker's "Life Begins at Forty", or Leslie Holmes's "He Played His Ukulele as The Ship Went Down"? When Arthur Askey sang, in his "Bird Song":

*I wish I were a tiny bird, I'd sing through sun and fog; I'd lightly trip from twig to twig And back from twig to twig. Oh, I would be a chronic little bird, Cyclic little bird, Carry-on little bird, A let's-have-another-gin-and-tonic little bird What lives up in the sky*

When Arthur Askey was waxing such deathless lyrics, bet it never occurred to him that one day nobody would be singing any silly songs at all. I only hope some over-informed reader will write and tell me I am quite wrong.

Dangerous

Andrew Whittam Smith

In the new world of the Internet, the best of the worst American business



## A triumph of business and lunch

**DAVOS** - Competitive-ness, the network society, monetary union, blah, blah, flexible labour markets, the pensions time-bomb, currency stability, blah, blah, cybermoney, globalisation, blah, blah, deepening financial crisis, blah, blah, the yen-dollar exchange rate, systemic financial risk, blah, blah, blah, yawn.

Meanwhile, outside the air-conditioned, sanitised, seemingly underground and un-busineslike Swiss conference centre, the mountains and the snow-covered slopes beckon. The sun is shining, the air is pristine clean and the cloudless sky so blue you can almost feel the proximity of the stars.

This is Davos, a ski resort in the Swiss Alps, which anno-

nce and sociology. It is also hard to know quite how another thundering speech from Yasser Arafat on the PLO's struggle for liberation prepares the average European or American businessman for the inevitable vicious round of renewed downstaging he's going to push through the moment he gets home. Combined with a handshake over the conference table with Benjamin Netanyahu, Prime Minister of Israel, it none the less all contributes to the general sense of well-being, reconciliation, globalisation, integration, and not least, importance, which are the hallmarks of this event.

It is hard to know whether the all-pervading sense of optimism that surrounds Davos is down to the unreal nature of the surroundings and the event, or whether as we approach the millennium there is genuine cause for hope. Certainly, the businessman's world view appears to be emerging from the confusion of the post-war years largely triumphant.

It is not just businessmen and financiers who now preach the cause and merits of free trade, globalisation, deregulated labour markets, entrepreneurialism, and sound public finances. Most central bankers and politicians the world over have begun to sing from the same hymn sheet too.

There's nothing to decide here, other than who you go to lunch with, for this is in essence just a high-powered talking shop. But talk has its uses. Ian Harvey, chief executive of BTG, the patent protection group, comes because in a few days he can get through more meetings with contacts and clients than several months of international travel would achieve. One of the sessions a few years back - on visionary companies - provided the basis for a whole new strategy and culture for his company (which, by the way, was the best-performing share on the London stock market last year).

Even John Neill, chief executive of Unipart and an unreconstructed Eurosceptic, finds an unlikely platform here to sound off, as only he can, on the iniquities of the Social Charter.

It is hard to know whether the conference's reputation for deal-making is any more than just hype, but behind the official programme there is a raft of other sessions in constant progress where transactions and strategies are at least conceived, even if they are never acted upon.

The conference has also been responsible for some genuine international initiatives and reconciliations. The World Trade Organisation, for instance, grew out of discussions initiated at Davos.

Now about lunch... there's a nice little mountain restaurant about halfway down that gentle blue run to Klosters...



Jeremy Warner

ally at this time of year plays host to the World Economic Forum, Europe's premier networking conference for businessmen and politicians. For some, the temptation of the slopes proves too strong and a week that began filled with good intentions, an early morning rise and the frantic writing up of notes on all those burning global issues gives way to a good old-fashioned skiing holiday. For others, hobnobbing with leading business and political leaders, getting up to date on all the latest corporate and market trends, is what it's all about, and their time is spent in an orgy of back-to-back meetings and conference sessions.

Whatever his fancy, the businessman goes away from the World Economic Forum feeling that much better about himself, the world, his company and life in general. As well he might, having spent upwards of £15,000 of his company's money to be here. This is a conference divided into those who pay (the great bulk), those who don't pay (the experts in their field and the media), and those who get paid (the moderators whose job it is to liven up the sessions, summarise, be provocative and amusing). The sessions, lunches and dinners range from the obvious - the impact of the euro on business, Japan's economic crisis, the Internet society and the like - to the faintly irrelevant - power couples, genetic testing, development of the brain, global warming, and various other outpourings of popular sci-



The electric smile: Michael Portillo in the Wirral South constituency. Each supporter he encounters is greeted warmly as One of Us

Photograph: Brian Harris

It is fashionable to say the big parties are the same now. The Wirral proves otherwise

## A much meaner tribe

**"T**hey're all the same, all the same," said an angry old woman in a white felt hat. She was watching Michael Portillo perched on a bench inside the bus shelter in the town centre of Heswall, in the constituency of Wirral South, where the by-election will be called today. Beaming and mugging for the cameras, tossing his quiff, he had a well-tailored arm draped patronisingly round the gawky local candidate.

Every weary canvasser knows that cry of contempt from the we-don't-votes and the bugger-off-out-of-its, the mad, the sad and the stupid. But now you can hear the same sentiments in the salons and the wine bars, the foyers and the galleries, the bistros and trattorias of the *bien-pensant* metropolitan intelligentsia. "They're all the same. Why bother? What does it matter which party wins if they're all Tories anyway?" With Labour within an inch of victory, now they shrug and turn away. "All the same, all the same."

How wrong they are. Watching Michael Portillo charm his way around the room at a house meeting in the most exclusive part of the constituency, a tribal homeland of conservatism, these are either your people or they are not. Never mind the five pledges or the position papers, the manifestos or the latest Big Idea, in the end, it's the tribe that counts - them and us.

How he charmed them! The tribe signs and leans towards him, like reeds bending to the

wind of his breath. "Ah yes!" "Ye-es!" "Absolutely yes!" they murmur, a southing of satisfaction rippling through the gathering to the clink of tea cups and crystal sherry glasses. How he utters with talk of law and order, loyalty and royalty. How he croons to them of assisted places, grammar schools and prisons - and the constant refrain of Danger! Danger! Danger! The threat is to Ours, Us, People Like Us, Nice People with Nice Habits, Our Tribe.

Strolling down the Heswall shopping street or bere in the house of the faithful, he was among his own kind, well away from Labour's tribal lands, the council estates of Bromborough or the western wards. The Defence Secretary knows his own because Tory faces light up as they see his shimmering celebrity approach them in the street. (Others, not his kind, turn sharply away.) Perhaps it is the fruity voice, the hair or the electric smile - but what pleases most is the tribal confidence with which he welcomes each one of them warmly as One Of Us.

What is it to be One of Them? I stopped and asked a score of dazed admirers in his wake, why are you a Conservative? First they look astonished by the daft question. Why breathe? Why live? "I always have been, all my family, always," one says, and is then stumped - the first response is always from the tribal gut. Aileen Scates in the house meeting replied smartly, "My great-grandfather worked for Lord Derby in Liverpool. My grandfather worked for Joseph Chamberlain. All my family has been Conservative for ever!"

Yes, but why? Prodded, they will give other reasons: "I don't like that single currency, for one thing," says Mrs Scates. "Labour has an experience of government," said another. "I don't trust that Tony Blair," said a young woman; while a man in a gold-buttoned blazer opined, "They'd hand it all over to the unions again." One woman



Polly Toynbee

said, "Labour is all Scots. Now I've nothing against Scots in their own country but why should they come down here ruling us?" They talked of the economy, Europe or the grammar schools. But in truth they were searching around for excuses - because the obvious truth is never spoken in polite circles.

No, it is not a simple matter of class, though class comes into it. As it happens, if asked to pick out the Wirral South Labour and Tory candidates from an identity parade, most would get it wrong: Les Byrom, the Tory leader of Sefton council, a surveyor by profession, is a secondary-school educated, badly dressed, talks with a Merseyside accent (where they call Blair Blurry), has a bit

of a charisma deficit and makes appalling jokes. Ben Chapman for Labour is dapper in a double-breasted navy blue pinstripe suit and shiny black moccasins, speaks BBC RP, has been a diplomat in China for many years, was head of the DTI for the region until recently and is so new Labour that he only joined the party nine months ago.

David Blunkett has been down here to swear his allegiance in blood to the wonderful grammar schools of the Wirral, because the Tories are blitting the place with stories that Labour will turn them all comprehensive. Hard to know who is lying the hardest.

As it happens the Tory candidate was a victim of the grammar school system. By the bus shelter, watching Portillo, were some 15-year-olds who had also failed the 11-plus. Did it hurt? Yes, badly, painfully, when their friends whisked off to grammar school. Did failing hurt Les Byrom? He turned glassy-eyed when I asked him to cast his mind back: "I don't remember," as if. Everyone remembers that, for ever. That is why supporting the grammar schools may not be good policy - two-thirds of the children here fail and are cast among the goats. But never mind, People Like Us believe in the selection of the fittest. People Like Us just assume that it will be Our children that get selected.

No, the real hut never spoken reason that People Like Them vote Conservative is because they want to hold on in what they have got, get more, and give nothing to anyone else - except their old clothes to the charity shop. The Conservative tribe is the clan of

Haves and Wannahaves. Meanness of spirit is their guide, suspicion of others, a desire to stop things, lock people up, shut out the poor, build partitions and blame the underdog. It was ever thus.

On the other side - Labour or Lib Dem - are those who try to be nicer than them. To be sure, large numbers may vote out of class self-interest - Labour has always done more for the lower-income groups and no doubt will try to do so again. But all through the ranks of the Labour/Lib Dem tribes the talk is of higher things, of generosity, concern, projects for the improvement of society, aspirations and good intentions.

The problem for Labour is how to pretend to be like them. It isn't easy because the Tory tribe knows its own and they can smell out this Labour lamb in wolf's clothing. For all their Tory policies, new Labour, thank God, just is not Tory, however much it tries to growl and bark and howl like them. No doubt Labour is set to win the Wirral for there are plenty of angry Tory voters there who want to give their own party a kicking for incoherence and essentially illogical reasons - Major

is a ditherer, they want out of Europe or just fury at the chaos among the leadership. The question is, come the general election, will tribal loyalty and fear of the other clan send them scuttling back?

After all, 80 per cent of the voters never change. Most of us know which tribe we are. The battleground is fought out among the relatively few members of the Don't-know-don't-much-care clan, who are sturdier and worse informed than the average voter, an unsatisfactory bunch in whom to vest the future of the nation, but there it is.

As for those other disaffecteds - the metropolitan intelligentsia who airily say the parties are now all the same - I suggest they should spend a little more time with the other clan in order to remind themselves. Had they sniffed the air of Portillo's house meeting, they would have left feeling considerably less angry about Gordon Brown's income tax pledge, or Jack Straw's children's curfew or even Blunkett's grammar schools. Whatever else Labour may be, they are not the tribe that has ruled over us in selfishness, meanness, greed and spite for the past 18 years.

## Dangerous days on the cyberfrontier

**F**or connoisseurs of business stories, the burgeoning computer market and the Internet provide the finest. The rise and fall of entrepreneurs and their companies is on a grand scale. It reminds one of the history of the city states of ancient Greece, with repeated episodes of conquest, battle, setback, regrouping and forward again.

We have Microsoft, trying to secure the hegemony of the entire area. In contrast, there is Apple, admired and even loved for many years as Microsoft never has been, now paying the price for a decade of complacency. Then comes forward a new hero, Netscape, which quickly dominates methods of browsing the Internet, but soon finds itself beset with ferocious enemies. In the past few days, all eyes have been on America Online (AOL), the largest Internet access provider in the world (eight million customers, compared with CompuServe's two million).

Even eight million customers, however, does not make a profitable business. AOL's policy has been to provide Internet access cheaply, bring in ever more customers with non-stop heavy advertising and keep expanding until it has an audience similar in



Andreas Whittam Smith

In the new world of the Internet, the best and the worst of American business is on view

size to a television network. Then and only then would come the big reward - abundant, lucrative advertising on AOL's service. Even though its customer base has risen from 150,000 subscribers five years ago, it remains a long way short of its objective.

I first thought there was something wrong last autumn when the company was forced to recalculate its profit-and-loss account. It had not been fully counting as a running cost its heavy spending on advertising. When this was done, contrary to what had previously appeared, it turned out that this celebrated company had never made a genuine profit, not a single cent. In effect, shareholders had always made good its deficits. The share price halved.

Then last December, America Online went for broke. Much smaller competitors had introduced a new charging system that provided unlimited access to the Internet in return for a flat fee. (This remains an industry in which small companies often provide a better service than the market leaders and still survive. This is true even of assembling computers.) The giant felt it must respond aggressively. AOL matched the flat fee tariff and launched an advertising blitz. Relying on the fact that local

calls in the US are free, it told potential subscribers: "No more watching the clock or rushing off-line to beat the charges, you can stay on-line as long as you want."

For a week or two, it looked as if the new tactics were succeeding. Whereas last summer the company's subscribers had been spending 30 million hours a month hooked up to the service, in December 102 million hours were recorded. And an additional 500,000 customers were signed up during that month alone. Then disaster struck.

America Online was not able to handle the tidal wave of custom it had generated. Many subscribers could not get through. This was not just frustrating for Web surfers. Small businesses found that they could not retrieve their e-mail - nor could they quickly switch to a rival service because the business cards they had been handing out carried their AOL e-mail address. They lost orders. They became desperate. The chairman of the company, Steve Case, had to write to subscribers to retreat from the recent advertising message. He said that many users were so worried about not being able to get on the network that they were simply staying on all the time. "While that is under-

standable at one level", Mr Case wrote, "it is obviously problematic at another."

AOL's attempt at stabilising the situation deservedly failed. What happened demonstrates both the worst and the best of the American way of doing business.

The company's first response was hard-nosed to a fault. It would suspend its television advertising campaign; this saves America Online lots of money but is literally of no interest to existing subscribers. It would increase its spending on system capacity from \$250m to \$350m; this will take months to make a difference. And it would add a further 600 customer support representatives to the 3,900 already in the field - so customers are more likely to find somebody to whom they can complain. As for compensation for losses - that would be considered on a case-by-case basis. In other words, the company was going to make it as hard as possible for subscribers to get any money back.

This miserly response was quickly swept aside. Frustrated customers reached for their lawyers. They swiftly brought the company to a more reasonable position. The attorneys-general of more than 30 US states worked together to secure a settlement. They

made it plain that, in their view, AOL's aggressive marketing campaign, combined with the frequent failure to supply the advertised new service, amounted to deceptive business practice.

Faced with this the company agreed to make refunds on a specified basis, and it accepted that for the time being any company advertising must "clearly and conspicuously" state that customers may encounter delays when going on-line.

Thus without much ado, without fresh legislation, legally enforced consumer protection was swiftly brought into the frontier territories of cyberspace. It is fashionable here to decry the litigious nature of American business practice. But it is inconceivable that UK law could have been brought to bear on a similar problem of consumer abuse so swiftly and effectively.

As for America Online, its chairman remains unrepentant: "When the dust settles, I believe America Online will be recognised as a service that can handle millions of people and that millions want to use. And pricing for unlimited use is part of reaching a mainstream audience." That's *chutzpah*, Yiddish for shameless audacity or gall. The ancient Greeks also had a word for it - *hubris*.

No 17

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GAVYN DAVIES

'Since the UK is still trailing at least 20 per cent behind our continental neighbours in terms of income per head, the fact that our productivity is catching up a little is not in itself a triumph'

## Better than the rest: Do Tory claims stand up?

The best economy in Europe? The most favourable economic prospects for a generation? These are the key Conservative claims that we will bear repeated remorselessly between now and polling day. And in making these assertions, the Government is moving with the current tide of opinion in the chattering classes, and indeed in the financial circles, in this country and elsewhere. Anyone who has spent time talking to global investors about the relative performance of the major economies will be aware that there is now a strong bias towards believing that the Anglo-Saxon economies, especially the UK and the US, have prepared themselves better for the economic challenges of the next decade than either continental Europe or Japan.

This represents quite a change in conventional wisdom. Up to the end of the 1980s, Germany and Japan were generally regarded as the success stories of the post-war era, while the Anglo-Saxon economies were seen as inflation-prone areas subject to chronically low productivity growth. It took some time to shake off this image, but the relatively strong recovery in GDP in the English-speaking world in the past four years has certainly done the trick. The UK and the US are now usually described as more flexible economies (especially in their labour markets) than others in the developed world. They are viewed as attractive to inward investment, likely to produce superior returns to capital, and are held up as examples of how the injection of a free market culture can transform economic performance.

Meanwhile, Japan and the Continent (notably Germany and France) are described as over-regulated systems which are unresponsive to market forces. As a result, they are accused of producing excessively high

labour costs, rocketing unemployment and low returns to investment. The clashing argument, critics claim, is that these over-protected systems will not be able to survive in the coming decades, since footloose capital will simply migrate to those parts of the world which provide the highest returns. Finally, as an important addendum, most global investors outside Europe, though not inside, view the European Monetary Union (EMU) project as deeply flawed, and an example of how governments on the Continent seek to impose market-constraining solutions on their economies, often without the obvious support of their electorates. There are few powerful international financiers who have a good word to say about EMU.

The Toyota car company went some way to puncturing these beliefs last week when it suggested it would prefer to invest in the highly regulated markets of the Continent rather than in the UK's haven of free enterprise if we stay out of the single currency. Toyota, at least, does not seem convinced of the overwhelming advantages of our particular brand of the free market system. But there seems to be a minority view, given that Britain continues to attract about half of all Japanese investment in the European Union. Furthermore, it is no longer fashionable to extol the "stakeholder" economies like Germany and Japan. Instead it is thought appropriate to lecture them on how to become more like us.

Given the performance of the major economies in the past sev-

eral years, this shift in perception is not exactly surprising. The tumbling rates of unemployment in the US and the UK have not so far triggered any significant rise in inflation, while the Japanese and continental Europeans have suffered from an apparently endless recession. But the key question is whether these differences in performance really are structural, or whether they are simply reflecting the fact that the Anglo-Saxon nations are more advanced in their cyclical economic recoveries than the rest of the world.

The correct answer to this question is that "it is too early to say", since we should never attempt to draw definitive conclusions about

long-term national performance until we can be sure that we are examining at least one full economic cycle. By the same token, it is also too early to say whether Manchester United or Southampton will prove to be the most successful football team of the 1990s. But sadly the evidence so far indicates that Southampton have rather a lot of catching up to do. So what does the evidence so far tell us about national economic performance?

The table compares the performance of the UK economy against the three main competitor blocks in four sub-periods since 1960. Examining this table, several important conclusions become apparent. The first is that the growth rate of GDP has fallen sharply in all areas, and on an almost continuous basis, since the first oil shock of 1974. The UK has not managed to buck this trend. Over the whole of the current economic cycle, from 1989 to (say) 1998, the growth rate will be roughly half that of the golden years from 1960 to 1973, and will actually be less than it was during the boom years from 1973 to 1979. This is not good.

The second point to note, which is more surprising, is that the UK and the US have really performed no better in the present economic cycle than Japan and continental Europe. Given the degree of gloom that has descended on these latter economies, it really is remarkable that their growth rate has been in the region of 1.5-2 per cent per annum, which is little different from that mustered by the supposedly miracle economies in the

English-speaking world. Once the whole of this cycle is over, it is perfectly conceivable that Japan and Germany will once again have out-performed their rivals.

Third, the UK has nothing to crow about on the inflation front. Despite the almost universal belief that this is no longer a problem, the inflation rate during the current cycle has been only fractionally below 4 per cent, which is substantially higher than the rates recorded by any of the competitor economies shown in the table. Given this higher inflation rate, the "nominal income split" between inflation and real output growth in the UK has remained substantially worse than it has been elsewhere in the world.

So where is the silver lining? Encouragingly, productivity growth has been higher in the UK during the current cycle than in any of the other blocks shown in the table, and - crucially - the UK and the US have managed to improve their unemployment performances, thus reversing a 30-year upward trend. Meanwhile, Japan and continental Europe have conspicuously failed in this regard. So at least this aspect of the conventional wisdom seems to have been vindicated.

Where does all this leave us on the great debate? Clearly, there have been aspects of Britain's economic performance which have dramatically improved relative to the rest of the world in the last few years, but it is not yet clear whether even these gains can be sustained for an entire cycle. Since the UK is still trailing at least 20 per cent behind our continental neighbours in terms of income per head, the fact that our productivity is catching up a little is not in itself a triumph. And to suggest that we have more to teach the Germans than we have to learn from them is as hubristic in the economic arena as it is on the football field.

### Trends in major OECD economies

	Real GDP growth	Unemployment rate	Productivity growth	Working age population growth	Inflation
(Figures as % p.a.)					
United States	4.3	4.9	2.3	1.7	3.3
1960-1973	4.3	4.9	2.3	1.7	3.3
1973-1979	2.8	6.8	0.3	1.2	7.7
1979-1989	2.7	7.3	1.0	1.0	5.0
1989-1998	1.9	6.1	0.8	0.8	2.7
Japan	4.8	1.3	8.1	1.7	6.2
1960-1973	4.8	1.3	8.1	1.7	6.2
1973-1979	3.5	1.8	2.8	0.8	8.2
1979-1989	3.5	2.4	2.8	0.9	2.3
1989-1998	1.9	2.8	1.0	0.8	0.4
EU	4.8	2.2	4.5	0.8	5.2
1960-1973	4.8	2.2	4.5	0.8	5.2
1973-1979	2.5	4.2	2.3	0.8	11.9
1979-1989	2.3	8.7	1.8	0.6	7.1
1989-1998	1.9	10.7	1.4	0.9	3.2
UK	3.4	7.9	2.9	1.5	4.8
1960-1973	3.4	7.9	2.9	1.5	4.8
1973-1979	2.5	9.0	2.8	0.4	14.9
1979-1989	2.5	9.0	2.8	0.4	14.9
1989-1998	1.7	7.9	1.5	0.3	3.9

Jeremy Warner hears conflicting economic viewpoints at the World Economic Forum in Davos

## Clarke finds few soulmates in Switzerland

Kenneth Clarke, Chancellor of the Exchequer, is accustomed to feeling isolated and beleaguered over his pro-European views back home in Britain, so it might reasonably be expected that out here at the World Economic Forum in Davos, Switzerland, where all the talk is of integration, globalisation and a casting aside of national boundaries, he would feel almost wanted and at home.

Not a bit of it. Mr Clarke's recently expressed views, repeated again over the weekend, that monetary union will probably not go ahead on time in 1999 and, even if it does, most European member states will not have converged sufficiently to justify it, are about as out of place here among Europe's elite finance ministers and central bankers as his pro-European views are in his own cabinet.

Certainty is something that has come to be expected from committed federalists like Jacques Santer, President of the European Commission, who with customary bluntness stated that the process of monetary union was now irreversible. But the case was equally strongly argued by Theo Walig, Germany's Finance Minister. Monetary union not only would go ahead on time but it ought to, he said.

Rodrigo de Rato y Sigaredo, deputy Prime Minister of Spain, was equally adamant that Spain would be ready on time and he waxed lyrical about the benefits and reforms being brought about in the Spanish economy by the push to meet the Maastricht criteria.

Jean-Claude Trichet, governor at the Bank of France, was the same. Far from reinforcing the European social and economic model, monetary union would be a force for change and

reform in labour markets, helping to make Europe competitive once more.

Mr Trichet is not a politician; central bankers are very different animals. But he was broadly singing from the same hymn sheet as everybody else. To them, Maastricht is not the straight jacket it is often depicted as in Britain, but a force for change.

Mr Clarke was not entirely alone, however. Ulrich Cartelieri, a member of the board of managing directors of Deutsche Bank, was apocalyptic in his view of monetary union. He predicted that few countries would be able to meet the 1999 deadline and he expected some sort of crisis later this year as mar-

Monetary union would be a force for change and reform in labour markets

kets came to terms with this.

"I am afraid financial markets might soon begin to question whether it is smooth sailing towards the euro or whether there are obstacles in the way and we may be heading towards the rocks," he said.

Howard Davies, deputy governor of the Bank of England, is so concerned about the possible fallout in bond markets if the euro falters he believes banks should "stress test" their portfolios to ensure that capital could withstand such a crisis.

And George Soros, the currency speculator and philanthropist, argues that monetary union would create irreconcil-

able stresses and strains throughout Europe and unparalleled political division. A common currency, he insisted, was merely a stepping stone to fiscal and political union. Without addressing that reality, a broadly based single currency was unworkable. There was also the irrepressible John Neill, chief executive of Unipart, who insisted that it was hard to understand how shorter working hours, longer holidays and higher social and sickness benefits could ever hope to add to Europe's competitiveness.

All these people were very much the exception, however. The general picture was one of faith in the euro and the benefits it would bring.

Mr Clarke spoke in strong terms. Europeans had become unduly obsessed with the currency debate, he said. It was a mistake to believe the answer to enhance competitiveness was the elimination of an exchange rate risk. No country should go into the euro unless fully convergent, he insisted.

"Convergence is more important than the timetable," he said. "Without very great structural reform in Europe we will be the old countries in decline watching the rest of the world overtake us."

But while most of Mr Clarke's remarks about Europe fell on deaf ears, he was in other respects preaching to the converted. There was a surprising degree of unanimity over the need for deregulation, privatisation, and structural reform in social and pension policy. Even Theo Walig conceded that Britain had something to teach the rest of Europe in this department.

But perhaps most striking of

all is the apparent conversion of Spain to the cause of labour market deregulation. Mr de Rato y Sigaredo, who also doubles as Spain's Finance Minister, was emphatic about the need for more flexibility in labour markets. "In our finances we need to change from a culture of instability to one of stability. This must be accompanied by structural change and deregulation of the labour markets," he said.

What seems to be happening here is that the euro's justification is being reinvented. Convergence and deregulation of labour markets are conditions of Maastricht but the wording is vague and low-priority. Certainly they were aspects of the

treaty which most of Europe believed could wait. Not any longer, it would seem. Far from being a way of safeguarding the European social and economic model, the euro is now seen as a motor for change too.

Mr Santer's view of monetary union as a way of protecting the "suitably modernised" European way seems to be an increasingly irrelevant one.

Howard Davies put it best in an aside when he said that the paradox was that economically Britain was much better prepared for monetary union than those politically committed to it.

However, as Europe dashes down the road towards the American model, the US seems

to be heading in the opposite direction. There was no disguising the sense of triumphalism among the large US contingent here at the performance of the American economy.

Larry Summers, the US deputy Treasury Secretary, was happy to take the credit, even though the renaissance in corporate and entrepreneurial America would seem to have little to do with the policies of his administration. None the less, he reflected a general mood of self doubt when he suggested that perhaps the US had something to learn from the European in dealing with its profound social problems. Competitiveness, it seems, is not everything.



Theo Walig: Monetary union was now irreversible

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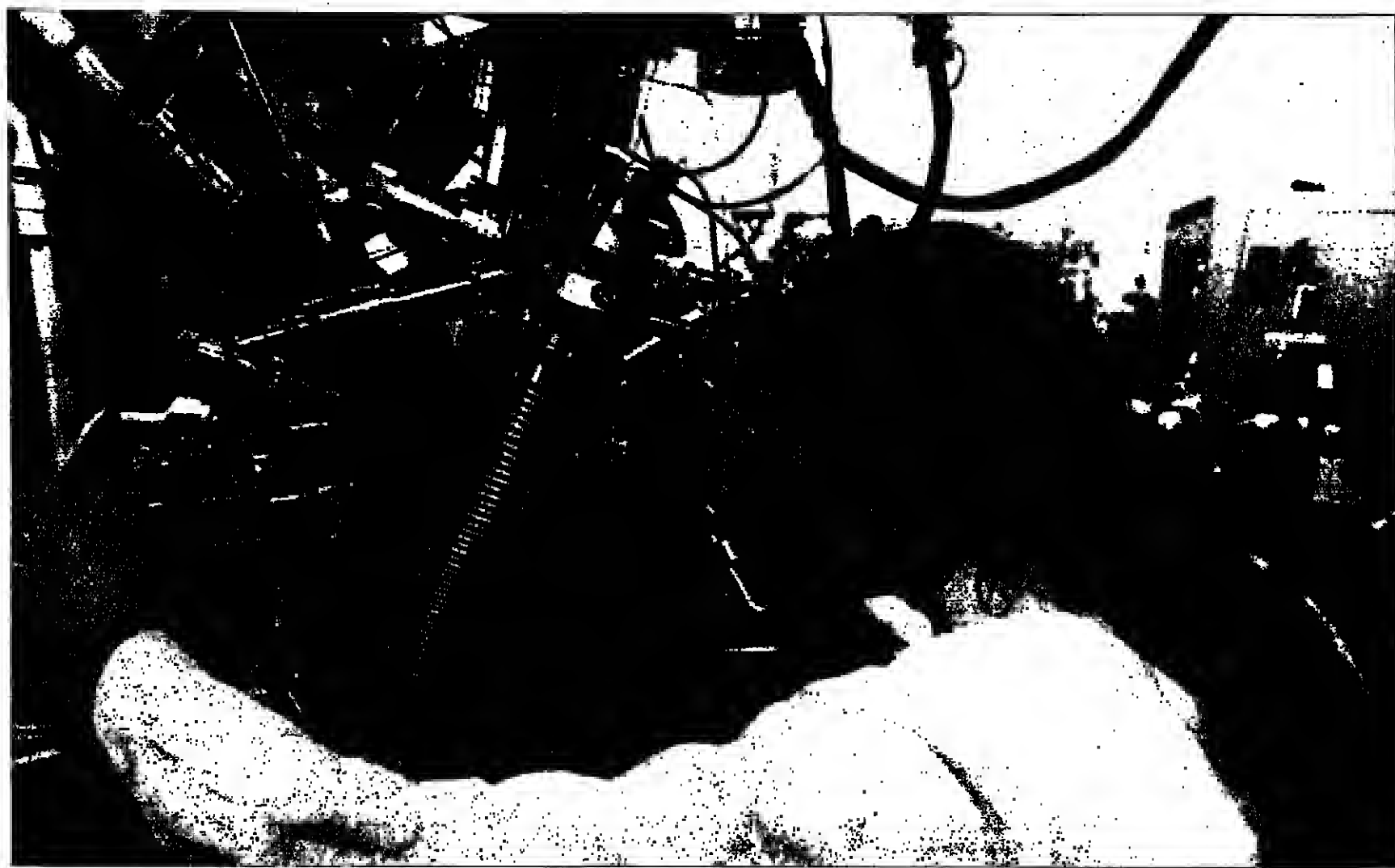
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science

# Yes, it hurts. Yes, it works

Last week's science page criticised the Government's policy of selling research laboratories to the private sector. Ian Taylor, minister for science and technology, writes in its defence



Labs under the microscope: The National Physical Laboratory in Teddington carries out more research for less money

Photograph: Edward Sykes

Scrutiny, examination, change. These are the sort of words that may make us all feel uncomfortable. They can challenge our traditional way of doing things, prompt us to work out our real objectives, and sometimes lead us towards better working habits. Although disturbing, the scrutiny process often brings rewards, and gives a new sense of direction.

It is fair to say that the 37 public-sector research establishments which have recently been under the government's Prior Options Review spotlight have found the process both disturbing and challenging. But as minister in charge of the process - which has just hitherto formally completed - I am confident that the overall outcome will be a more efficient set of organisations, with a clear view of where they are going and who their key customers are. Our science base will benefit from the exercise.

As reported last Wednesday, my ministerial colleagues and I have just announced the remaining 28 decisions on the scientific bodies reviewed during 1996. For the establishments scrutinised under the full programme, the taxpayer contributes more than £690m each year to sustain their current work. That is more than 10 per cent of the total government expenditure on research and development. It is only right that the Government should make sure this money is spent effectively. The cost of undertaking the reviews has been small by comparison.

Budget-holding ministers are not the only ones who can

see the benefits of Prior Options reviews. One "parent" body for three of the laboratories - the Natural Environment Research Council - recently endorsed the need for periodic reviews, saying to the House of Commons Science and Technology Committee that they "provide a valuable insight into the structure and operation of establishments, and challenge internal thinking" and "give a further opportunity to assess the customer-contractor relationship".

There has been a variety of outcomes from the reviews conducted on a case-by-case basis, which should reassure those who have accused the Government of seeking private sector solutions regardless of the nature of the establishments and their work. Many will remain in the public sector, though with emphasis on managerial reforms to improve efficiency.

As for Charles Arthur's comments (*actually those of John Muir of Save British Science - C4*) on this page last week, we have indeed given appropriate weight to issues such as impartiality and reliability of scientific advice, as well as the money-related factors.

Staff at the laboratories will be pleased that the results are now out in the open. I was concerned to minimise the length of time taken by the reviews and encouraged the teams to work quickly to identify the key issues. But these were complex, and we wanted right answers rather than quick ones, and to look at each case on its merits. We also had to keep in mind the important

links between bodies in related fields.

The labs employ many dedicated and highly talented people, working in a vast range of scientific fields. Some have a high public profile, due to their crucial contribution to the investigation of public health concerns such as BSE or *E. coli* poisoning. Others operate with little media attention, but still perform important, often longer-term, research. As minister overseeing their work, and visiting whenever possible, I can confidently link them with the words "prestige, status and national pride", as suggested in last week's article.

To give just one example, the Babraham Institute, working in the biological sciences area, has used US professional data about its performance over the past five years. The institute has reported that on this basis it is ranked above Oxford and Cambridge in all fields of its research. Staff have also won eight "Realising our Potential Awards", recognising their efforts to achieve closer collaboration between science and industry.

So is there life after reviews? Judging by the experience of my own department's National Physical Laboratory (NPL), which is now operated under contract by SERCO plc, there certainly is. NPL has made savings through better operating efficiency, and is able to carry out more research for the same amount of money. It has recruited 85 new staff - including 48 scientists. It also has more commercial freedom to exploit its unique technical assets and capabilities. My

department has a medium-term contract to secure the vital research we need from NPL.

Nor is Britain alone here. Other countries are also refocusing the work of their public-sector research bodies. The US government is looking especially hard at the space agency Nasa, and the energy and health areas, while the Australian federal research organisation, CSIRO, is reforming its institutes to reduce bureaucracy. My team in the Office of Science and Technology has received a number of delegations from abroad, keen to learn how we have tackled these difficult issues.

Charles Arthur also mentioned the sale of the Building Research Establishment (BRE). Last Tuesday Robert Jones, the Minister for Construction, announced that the BRE management team has been selected as the preferred purchaser. Their bid best met all the Government's sale objectives. Careful consideration was given to the protection of impartiality and independence for which BRE is renowned. I am pleased that this bid has secured wide support from the construction industry and the research world.

No science minister can ignore the need to investigate whether the science base is operating efficiently or take action to halt mission drift. The Prior Options process is the sign of a responsible government, fully prepared to take all the necessary measures to maintain value for money and accountability in all areas of public spending.

## theoretically...

**Should scientists, like MPs, have to declare their financial interests in research?** A study in *Science and Engineering Ethics* found that 34 per cent of the lead authors of 789 papers drawn from a range of journals had a financial interest in research being described. For example, the writers may have been listed as an inventor in a patent application, or as a shareholder of a company with commercial interests. But *Nature* reports critics saying that papers should be judged on the merits of the science they describe, not by authors' "alleged biases".

**Students who learn through the Internet** can get better results than those taught in a classroom, according to a Californian study reported in *New Scientist*. A class of 33 sociology students were divided into two groups for a statistics course; the online ones scored 20 per cent better in the exam, and had collaborated more in coursework.

**More success for gene-hunters**, who have now found a gene that causes glaucoma, one of the most common causes of blindness. Glaucoma affects up to two per cent of people over 40, and is actually a group of eye diseases that gradually damage the optic nerve, usually through raised internal pressure.

caused by excess fluid inside the eye. Mutations in the gene, called TIGR, cause a rare but potentially devastating juvenile form of glaucoma, said a team from the University of Iowa College of Medicine, reporting in the journal *Science*. TIGR also seems to be responsible for about three per cent of adult cases, with other, unidentified genes contributing to the rest.

**That's a relief.** An Ariane-4 rocket lifted off successfully from Kourou last Thursday and placed American and Argentine satellites into orbit. But the commercial future of the more powerful Ariane-5 rockets - the first of which blew up carrying scientific experiments just 37 seconds into its maiden flight - is in doubt. A second experimental launch will not happen until July at the earliest.

**An Indian heart surgeon** who tried unsuccessfully to transplant a pig's heart into a human is in jail in Guwahati, Assam. The patient died soon after the operation, performed in December. Unlike the "xenotransplants" planned by a number of Western companies, the pig had no human genes, meaning the transplant would cause a massive immune rejection. The surgeon, Dhaniram Baruah, is charged with violating India's 1994 Organ Transplant Act. If guilty, he faces a fine of up to 10,000 rupees and five years in jail.

## technoquest

Questions and answers provided by Science Line's Dial-a-Scientist on 0345 600444

**Q Why don't stars appear in pictures from the Apollo landings on the Moon?**

**A** The lunar surface is very bright, and reflects a lot of light. The television cameras on the Moon compensated for this by reducing the amount of light let through the lens. As a result, stars were not bright enough to be seen.

**Q Why, if you shut one eye, do you still see in 3-D?**

**A** You don't, really, but your brain supplies the missing information, so you get the impression that you are still seeing an image with depth. Depth perception, still isn't fully understood, but our brain can use pictorial clues such as the angle an object covers on our retina. Other clues include the brightness of the object; if it is brighter, it will usually be nearer, so light and shade can also be important. There are also physiological clues such as when you focus on something close, the shape of the actual lens changes. To check if you are really seeing in 3-D when you have one eye shut, try moving your head from side to side, or touching objects at varying distances.

**Q How far does the Earth travel round the Sun?**

**A** About 570 million miles (900 million kilometres). The first measurement was made by Aristarchus of Samos in about 270BC. He measured the position of the Sun relative to the Moon when the Moon was half full. From this, he worked out the distance in the Sun (since the Earth's orbit is nearly circular, the distance travelled is 2x multiplied by the radius). The number he got was 20 times too small, but very early astronomers often did worse.

**Q Stars twinkle because of the Earth's atmosphere. Why don't planets?**

**A** Stars are so distant that they appear as point sources of light, so any disturbance in the Earth's atmosphere is easily visible. Planets, being closer, appear more as a disc than a point of light. Any disturbance is less visible because if the central part of the image is distorted as it passes through the atmosphere, that distortion probably won't reach the edge of the disc - so the planet won't seem to twinkle.

**Q What is the strongest plant fibre?**

**A** A fibre called ramie is the strongest. Its fibres are eight times as strong as those of cotton.

**Q Do fish blink?**

**A** No. Like snakes, they don't have moveable eyelids. Instead, they have a transparent eye protector permanently in place. Fish have excellent eyesight and can see parts of the spectrum we can't. They rely heavily on visual signals for species recognition, choosing a mate and territorial defence.

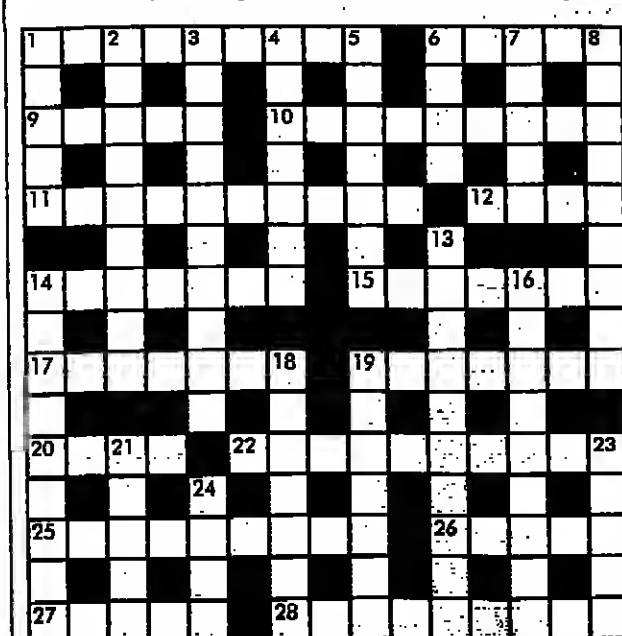
You can also visit the technoquest World Wide Web site at <http://www.campus.bt.com/CampusWorld/pub/ScienceNet>

Questions for this column can be submitted by email to [cltars@bss.org](mailto:cltars@bss.org)

## THE INDEPENDENT CROSSWORD

No. 3212, Monday 3 February

By Peter



- ACROSS**
- Separate out ingredients of Easter egg (9)
  - Sounds like small child may (5)
  - Thorium is extracted from plant fibre (5)
  - Rita hoped to substitute Greek figure (9)
  - Self-righteous expression of delight (5-5)
  - Hard hit region (4)
  - Don't allow for girl's energy and spirit (7)
  - Finally, receiving key anyway (2-5)
  - Reason general secretary is out of routine (7)
  - Unaffected by minor painting at first (7)
  - Mark gets the credit (4)
  - Call on editorial troublemaker (10)
  - Old vessels splashing about (9)
  - A man of means (5)
  - Dash up to dead antelope (5)

28 Fighter's willing to break up a riot (9)

- DOWN**
- Arrange dance music (5)
  - Begin working seriously to record turn over (3,4,2)
  - All point to just what's needed (10)
  - A chap goes in to fillet edible sea creature (7)
  - Many are seized by European land animal (7)
  - Tone created by low note (4)
  - External appearance of men, say (5)
  - Rubbish student thinks about world power (3,6)
  - Fashionable society one takes a shine to? (10)
  - A pianist may play this game (9)
  - Alteration meant changing patch inside (9)
  - Cast contained German cloth (7)
  - Georgian lady? (7)
  - Plant found in African nature reserve (5)
  - Revolutionary device whichever way you look at it (5)
  - Look advantage of application date (4)

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